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### THE PAINTER.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY AUGUST BELL.

I will paint a little scene, Such as Life often sees. The sunshine quivering down between The ever waving trees, A tide of billowy moss

Upsurging o'er the slope, And soft green grass where safely hid The timid wild-flowers ope!

Of sweet great things to be, Her quiet eye, up-looking, seem To see what angels see. She knoweth naught of the world, But she reads the mysteries That blossom daily with the flowers, And speak in murmuring trees.

And there sits a maid and dream

I will paint another scene, Such as Life often sees,-There's no room for the sun between Two faces 'neath the trees. One proud and one blushing face,-Who cares for birds or bees ? Each in the other's true heart finds A deeper life than these.

I will paint another scene. Such as Life often sees,-The heart that's here will break, I ween For the stillness of the trees. She secketh around in vain Some glance to meet her own.

And if so sweet a thing could pain, Would loathe the bird's glad tone Idly she pulleth the buds, And tosseth them aside,

"Why, let them fade, -- beyond these woods Far better things have died!" She knows too much of the world, And she adds to the mysteries Of bleeding hearts and fading flowers And the autumn of the trees!

# THE MYSTERY:

# The Recollections of Anne Hereford.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE EARL'S DAUGH-TERS," " DANESBURY HOUSE," " THE RED COURT FARM," &c.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the

with gables and turrets and two wings. It struck me as looking low, not elevated; no steps ascended to the house, and the rooms on the ground floor were level with the ground outside. It was but two stories high, with the exception of some rooms in the roof, bed-chambers of the demestics. Handbut intersected by so many trees, except just beyond, and the beyond world from the view she brings one!" of Chandos. The carriage had barely stopped, when a gentleman, followed by a groom,

How are you, my dear?"

She jumped lightly from the carriage, and that-" he was turning away with her when he saw me. His look of intense surprise was curious but there's no certainty. There cannot be most disparaging.

the same fine man I had seen some years be- think her being so lady-like in appearance countenance, with its sad expression; the wish now I had done it. Is it too late He then gave his arm to his sister, and I followed them to the sittingroom. They called it the oak parlor; a large, om, somewhat dark, its colors har- cision. moniously blending, and its windows shaded with trained elematis and jessamine. It was appears to me that a lady would consider it the favorite sitting room at Chandos; other in the light of an indignity. You see, those reception-rooms there were; a gorgeous draw- upper rooms are only reached by the back ing room, a well-stored library, a spacious staircase; and, to gain that staircase, she dining-room; but the cak parlor was the fa- must go past the kitchen and other domestic THE HOUSE TO LET OUTSIDE THE GATES OF vorite, and none could wonder at it, for it apartments. If this staircase conducted to was just one of those seductive apartments | them, it would be different." that speak to the feelings of repose.

we entered.

visit to our part of the country, Miss Here-

"Yes. I never was here before.

Now what was there in this reply to offend Madame de Mellissie? She turned round, haughty pride stamped on every line of her countenance, rebuke on her tongue: though the rebuke lay in the tone, rather than in the words.

"Miss Hereford! the gentleman to whom you speak is Mr. Chandos."

Had I again omitted the sign of my dependent situation, the "sir?" I, who had resolved, with my burning face (burning again now), never so to offend for the future. I supposed that that was the meaning of Madame de Mellissie: I suppose so still, to this hour. I had spoken as though I were the equal of Mr. Chandos: I must not-I would not-so offend again.

" Emily, my love, you are welcome.

A little woman had entered the room, and was holding Madame de Mellissie in her arms. It was Lady Chandos. She wore a widow's cap, a rich but soft black silk dress, and black lace mittens. Her nose was sharp, and her small face had a permanent redness, the result of disturbed health. She was no like her daughter, not half so beautiful; and she was not like her handsome son, unless it was in the subdued, sad expression. She quite started back when her eyes fell on me

evidently not prepared to see a stranger. "Miss Hereford, mamma: a young lady whom I have engaged as companion. Al fred would not let me come alone.'

Lady Chandes turned, to me with a pieaant smile, though (or I fancied it,) there was a moment's hesitation before she did so.

"I think you look mere fit to take charge of Miss Hereford, Emily, than Miss Hereford of you," she said.

I am the elder of the two by some three years, if you mean that, mamma. Oh, it was just a whim of Alfred's."

I went up stairs to the room allotted me. it was on the first floor, as the rest of the bed-chambers were, the library being the only sitting-room. In the right hand wing were the apartments of Lady Chandes; in fact no person occupied rooms in that wing but herself and her maid-Hill, whom you may recollect. Hill was at Chandon Harry." still, lady's maid and housekeeper; a confidential servant. It seemed to me that these wings had some time been added to the house. for they were quite shut out apart from it. A green baize door, then a narrow corridor, and then another door took you to the wing -the same on both sides. These wings had dially saluted her. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Special S up; but in the west wing, the one inhabited lady's reply. "Mrs. Chandon was exceed-Chandos was a red, gothic-looking house, by Lady Chandos, it was open, though no ing unwell yesterday, but she is better to-day. ith gables and turrets and two wings. It one ever made use of bet herself, and she She—"

very rarely. dow, (I supposed the library,) struck upon wing. Her dress was white, trimmed with mortify,

"This is just one of Emily's wild tricks," gloomy appearance: they completely shut of our unhappy secrets to be sore that a Chandos House from the view of the world stranger is not wanted at Chand a. And yet

"Look for the most improbable thing in the world, mother, before you look for discame galloping up on horseback, he threw cretion or thought in Emily," was the reply himself from his horse, and hastened to the of Mr. Chandos. "But this is but a young girl, unsuspicious naturally, from her age and Back just in time to receive you, Emily. sex: Emily might have introduced one more dangerous. And it may happen, mother,

"I know what you would urge, Harry to behold, and he stopped in hesitation.- and it is most unfortunate that Emily should Emily spoke: her tone a slighting one, al. have brought her here. Every night, night by night as they come round, I lie awake "It's only my companion. Would you be shivering; if the wind does but move the lieve it, Harry, Alfred took a prudent fit, and trees. I start; if an owl shricks forth its would not suffer me to travel alone. So I dreary note, I almost shrick with it. And, for engaged Miss Hereford : she was in quest of a stranger to be sleeping in the house! Hara situation, and we knew each other in days ry, I have never, I hope, done a discourt-ous thing, but it did occur to me to put this He assisted me from the carriage. It was young girl to sleep on the upper story. I fore at Mademoiselle Barlieu's; the same pale saved her from it, not my good manners. I

Would it do to change her room?" There was a pause, and then Mr. Cuandoe's voice rose again, his tone one of Lade-

"You are the best judge, mother; but it

"True. But don't forget, Harry, that if "Where's mamma?" exclaimed Emily, as this staircase led to them, we could no longer at home, and could not make myself feel so, ensure privacy at night in these rooms and try as I would. Madame de Mellissie went may be sure," he replied. "Is this your first have been so senseless! when she knows that I stayed chiefly in my room. I saw no more something to occupy myself with. Perhaps fierce on occasions, the confinement to which and who not, just as well as I do."

Except her hosband; and I am sure I trem bled every night they stayed here, all the six weeks, and was thankful when they were gone again; at least, when he was."

"Nothing happened then, mother. No thing, let us hope, will happen now."

"Harry, we cannot answer for it. And there's another thing-on Ethel's account a stranger is not desirable. Emily might have thought of that."

The voices ceased, leaving me not over comfortable. But I could do nothing to remedy it-to remedy either their evident embarrassment (whatever may have been its cause and nature) or my own. I wondered whether my room would be changed.

It was not. We dined together, spent s pleasant evening, and then I retired to rest, to this chamber next the library. I wondered what the mystery could be; I marvelled whether I should be disturbed in my sleep. What unseemly or uncanny doings could there be in the house, rendering it inexpedient that a stranger should be its inmate?-was it haunted by ghosts? or by something worse? At any rate, they did not molest me, and my sleep was tranquil.

Some letters were brought in the following norning while we were at breakfast: Mr. Chandos took them off the waiter, which the man held out. I was seated next him, and saw the addresses as he looked them over. One was for "Lady Chandos," two for Harry Chandos, Esquire," the fourth for Mrs. Chandos."

" None for me ?" pouted Emily.

"No," he answered, as he passed his nother's to her; and, motioning to the servant to raise his salver again, he placed the other one on it.

" For Mrs. Chandos." The servant carried the letter from the room, and I wondered who could be "Mrs. Chandos." They read their letters, Emily talked and laughed, and the meal came to an end. At its conclusion Mr. Chandos offered to go round the grounds with his sister.

"Yes, I'll go," she answered. "You can also, Miss Hereford, if you like. But we must get our bonnets and parasols first,

My bonnet and parasol were soon got, and stood at my bed-room door, waiting for Emily. As she came out of her chamber, the baize door, leading to the east wing, opened, and a middle aged lady appeared at Madame de Mellissie advanced and cor-

" I should have paid you a visit yesterday Mrs. Freeman, but that I heard Mrs. Chan

"You are very kind, madam," was the

Mrs. Freeman was interrupted. A lovely My room was next to the literary. I was looking girl-girl she looked, though she for gospel. standing at the open window, looking out, may have been six or seven-and-twenty-apwhen voices near, from anothe: open win- peared at the door of one of the rooms in the laches she sends for a doctor, fearing it may my car. They were these of Lady and Mr. lavender ribbons, and she came forward agerly, smiling

"I heard you had come, Emily, dear, and close to the house, as to impart a weird-like, the former said. "She knows quite enough should have joined you all yesterday, but I is excessively tiresome. was so poorly," she said, clasping Madame de Mellissic's hand. "How well you look!"

> Mrs. Chandos." No, that you must not: I always look in

ude health, in spite of my ailments," laughed you just now," she said. Mrs. Chandos. Will you not come and sit with me for half an hour?" "Of course I will," was Madame de Mellis-

sic's reply, as she untied her bonnet and threw it to me carclessly, speaking as careless.

that I am not going out yet." Mr. Chandon, who had not noticed me before, turned round Mellissie did not, I suppose, deem me worth an introduction I went down stairs to deliver her message

talking to his mother. "Madame de Mellissie has desired me to

say that she will not go out yet, sir." I did not expect she would," he answered | Emily. with a laugh, " for she is changeable as the wind. Tell her so from me, will you, Miss;

" Very well, sir." I nturned to my own room, took off my things, and sat down to think." Who was Mrs. Chandos?

# CHAPTER XIII.

CHANDOM.

That day was a dull one, for I had not felt

not a stranger has been admitted to sleep in this house since—since that dreadful time. In or or in the evening; which set me wondering whether she lived alone, shut up in that wing. Mr. Chandos dined out, and returned but just as we were retiring to rest.

We assembled at breakfast the next morn ing, as on the previous one, four of us, no Mrs. Chandos. It did puzzle me very much to know who she could be: the most probable supposition was, that she was a daughter-inlaw of the house, wife of one of the sons,

"How many brothers have you?" I had equired of Emily, when musing over this.
"Two," she answered. "Harry, and my eldest brother, Tom."

"Have you lost any?" Any brothers? A little one; Greville. He died when he was six years old. Why do you ask?"
"I was only wondering who Mrs. Chandon

She turned on me a haughty face of re-

"It certainly is no affair of yours, Miss Hereford. Mrs. Chandos is Mrs. Chandos;

she is no impostor." "I beg your pardon, madam," I meekly answered, feeling I had deserved it. What right had I. Anne Hereford, to be curious, and to show it?

This had been the previous day, and we net, I say, at breakfast. The letters were brought in: only two; one for Mr. Chandos, me for Madame Alfred de Mellissic.

"I thought he would be writing," she exclaimed in a tope of apathy, as she stretched out her hand for the letter. "Though I know be hates it like poison, Frenchman like. "It is not your husband's hand, Emily,"

said Mr. Chandos. "No? Why-I declare it is old Madame

de Mellissie's! What can be amiss?" she uttered as she tore open the letter. "There! was ever anything like that?"

she continued. "Alfred's taken ill: his fancied gastric fever has turned into a real And I must go back without delay, sire says. " Is he very 'Il?" inquired Lady Chandos

"So she says. In danger. But the old lady is timid and fanciful. Mamma, must I "You are the best judge, Emily," replied

allow me to see the letter, I could better advise you, possibly." See it and welcome; read it out for the public benefit, if you will. Look at Harry,

Lady Chandos in a grave tone. "If you will

staring at me with all his eyes; deeming me no doubt the very model of a loving wife. "Emily! can you have read this letter?" sharply interrupted Lady Chandos. "If so,

how can you hesitate? Your husband is in

danger: he may not survive: he will not, unless a change takes place. You must hasten Mamma, you need not take the half of it up in her charming son that if his finger

"Child! I must recommend you to go. "Of course I stadl go, I never meant to dow hesitate," was the peevish answer. "But it

the meal was over, and Mr. Chandos went We must never judge you by your looks, and arrangements for departure. I was following.

"But I have my own things to pack." "Your own things." What for? I am not deed frightened you. Do you feel faint?" going to take you."

What was I to dower? I could not say me life! You shall take me;" but, after the conver-Have the goodness to tell Mr. Chandos Chandos, the idea of remaining behind was Underneath the thick cypress trees, we came

not pleasant. "I shall not be away more than a few in surprise, and looked at me; but Madame days," she added. "You and mamma can down, and seated himself beside melet her stay for that time, can't you, Harry?"

"Provided Miss Hereford will make herself at home with us, which I do not fancy she Mr. Chandes was waiting in the oak parlor, has yet done," was his reply, looking at me with a smile.

"Oh, she is one who always given you the notion of being shy," carelessly returned left outside the gates. In coming back, I was

remonstrance was made on the part of Lady Chandos, I cannot tell. I hinted to Emily not be agreeable to Chandos House; her re | have torn me to pieces." ply was, that they must make it agreeable, for there was no accommodation for me at old Madame de Mellissle's. And by mid day she was gone, Pauline attending her, and Mr. Chandos accompanying her to the station.

What was I to do with myself? Put on my things and go out? As I came down with he replied . She has a great deslike to dogs up his nose. Something of that sort, major them on, and was crossing the hall, Lady being on the premises, and when a friend, I answered; and so the thing dropped through Caandos met me

"Going abroad, Miss Hereford?"

"If you have no objection, madam. But I

"I cannot aid you, I believe. It is Madame de Mellissie should have left yo here, for I fear you will find it dull: but I suppose there was no help for it. You will meet with many pleasant walks in the neighborhood. There is one particularly so, to the left, as you leave the gates, exceedingly rural

and quiet."

I found the walk she spoke of, and stayed out for nearly two hours. Not a single h but one, did I pass: I found afterwards that what houses there were in the neighborhood lay to the right. This one house stood in view of the entrance gates; a substantial moderate-sized house, closed at present, and displaying a board "To Let." I had half a mind to open its front gate and explore the garden, i at I had been out long enough, and

I was not to get home without an adventure. In passing through the small iron gate, by the side of the large one, an awfully flerce and large dog sprang forward, savagely barking. Be you very sure I flew back, and shut the gate between us: why he did not lesp over the gate, I don't know: he stood there barking, and rattling part of a chain that was attached to his collar.

Now I make no hesitation in confessing that I am afraid of dogs; of a dog which appears fierce, terribly afraid. It may arise from my never having been brought into contact with them, or it may arise from innate dislike and dread. I cowered there in an agony of fear, not daring to run away, lest the angry animal should leap the gate and spring upon

Footsteps came, and I looked round. It was Mr. Chandos. He saw what was the after so passing a sight." matter, and seemed to make but one bound to the gate.

"Stay there, Miss Hereford."

He passed through it himself, and confrontstill.

" Nero!"

The voice allayed the angry passions, and the dog stepped up. Mr. Chandos seized the end of the chain.

" You and I must have a settling for this, Nero. Will you come here, Miss Hereford, and I will teach him to know you, so that he does not alarm you again, should be get loose. He must have broken his chain.

"Oh, sir, pray don't make me come near

Mr. Chandos turned his face quickly towards me.

Are you atraid of dogs? "Very much, sir. I don't think anything

ould evercome my feat of them." Up came one of the grooms at this me passed exactly I cannot tell; I was too agitated. Mr. Chandos spoke sharply to him, and the man answered, in a tone of deprecation, Madame de Mellissie is so wrapt that it was no fault of his: that the dog sometimes, in his fits of effort to get loose, was as a "born devil," and in one of thos fits had, a quarter of an hour before, snapped to have been appropriately named, Nero; he his chain, and burst through the stable win-

Chandes, "for he is quiet enough now ... the very moment. She is sitting here to She hastened from the breakfast-table when Take him back, and mind you secure him gain breath and courage. About the house !"

The man took the chain in his hand, and | resumes went off, leading the dog. Mr. Chandos came | nod. "Haines came over to me this mornthrough the gate again. I was leaning against ling, saving a gentleman wished to take it, "You need not come, Anne. I do not want the iron rails then, wiping the perspiration and required to enter immediately." from my face; I could feel its ashy paleness.

"My poor child " he uttered. "It has in-

He helped me through the gate, and then ation I had heard between Mr. and Ludy placing my hand within his arm, walked on. to a bench many such beaches were about hand the grounds and Mr. Unandos made me sit

> " You will be all the better for resting here before walking in. How did a happen? Where did you and Mr. Nero encounter each

"I had been out watking, sir. Lady Chan doe told me of a pretty walk there is to the leaping and backing

And you were trightened?" "Very much frightened. Had I not occur in sir? One moment afer and he might

exceedingly sorry he should have given you place. I put him off as civilly as I could; it's the alarm. Will you return good for evil?" no use to make enemies of people, where it "Good for evil! In what manner, sir?" I can be helped. "My Lady Chandos will only maked

months back, she would only consent to its most respectable; all that could be desired."

and I would prefer that my mother a not know of this."

"I will not tell her, sir. I suppose Lady

Chandos dislikes dogs as much as I do "Bhe does not dislike dogs: she rather likes them. But she objects—at least she has objected latterly—to have dogs loose about

" No, she does not fear that. How long have you known my sister?" he resumed, ra-

left." "Then you must have known-have

He had begun the sentence rapidly, as if

"A mad act-a mad act!" he murmured; "and—if I may read signs—heartily repented

"Yes, sir, I saw you. I saw you coming down with Mademoiselle Annette from Mademoiselle Bartieu's chamber, and I hid myself in a niche of the ball while you pass

I knew you again as soon as I met you here." then," he laughed, "to have recollected me

"I think a circumstance made me recolme at Mademoiseile Barlieu's as being famied the dog : the dog confronted him, barking not seen you before, I had seen some one very

I cannot tell, sir. I wish I could tell.-The resemblance haunts me still.

Mr. Chandos was about to reply, when a gentleman advanced from the direction of the road. He was a stout man, carrying a roll of paper or parchment, and was wiping his

"You look warm, Dexter. How are

you ? "It's a close day for autumn, and I walked over," was the response of the new-comer. \*I'm glad to eatch you at home, Mr. Chandon

I have had an offer for this bouse "Which house?" repeated Mr. Chandos, making room for him to sit down. "I have been turning myself into a knight errant, Dexter; delivering a lady from the fanga of a

ferocious dog." Mr. Dexter looked as if he did not know bether to take the words in jest or earnest, "That dog of mine got loose. He appears terrified this young lady nearly out of her life. I really do not know but he would "He has run the fit off, then," said Mr. have attacked her, had I not come home at

"I speak of this house by your gates, sir,

"What gentleman? Who is he?" "Nobody in this neighborhood, sir, a stranger. He spoke of a Mr. Freshfield; but "I shall not taint, sir I never fainted in was not obser upon the point whether it was for Mr. Freshfield himself, or for a friend of Mr. Freshtield's, It's all perfectly right, Haines says; he will be that rent as safe as it it were paid before.

> "Well, I shall be glad to let the house," returned Mr. Chandos. "You need not rise, Miss Hereford, we are not discussing secrets. know. Dexter; and empty houses bring no good to themselves."

> Very true, sir. I had an offer for it some days back, but did not trouble you with it, for I know you would not have accepted the tenant. It was that Major Mann and his lot," added Mr. Dexter, dropping his voice,

> "Ob," shortly replied Mr. Chandos, his lip curling. "I should be sorry to have him in view of my gates"

"I was sure of that. He was pressing over it, too; seemed to have taken a fancy for the let it to a quiet tenant.' I told him. 'Wants "By not mentioning this to my mother," a Durby and Joan, perhaps, said he, turning who was then dying, gave me this dog some. Haites assures me the present applicant is

coming here on condition that it should be Very well, Dexter, I give you power to "Not far; she will be here directly, you the wings. I cannot think how Emily can out in the carriage with Lady Chandos, and was only going because I felt at a loss for kept tied up. It is a valuable dog, though treat. You know who would be acceptable

the premises."
"Bhe fears their going mad, perhaps." Mr. Chandos laughed.

"I knew her a little at Mademoiselle Bar lieu's. I entered the school just before she

known-the circumstances under which she

impelled to it by impulse, but after the hesi-"Yes, sir. They could not be concealed from the achool."

of. It was an exemplification of the old saying, Miss Hereford, 'Marry in haste, and repent at leisure.' Poor Emily has leisure enough for it before her. I went over at the time to Mademoiselle Barlieu's,"

You must have a good memory for faces,

lect you. It was, that your face struck upon liar to my memory: I felt sure that if I had

like you. He turned round and looked at me a full

minute ere he spoke.
"Like whom, Miss Hereford?"

"Haines wants the bargain concluded today," said Mr. Dexter, rising. " He has orders to formish at once.

" Is he going to furnish !

As it appears. I should fancy it may be for somebody just come from abroad. There's plenty of money, Haines mys. I had better put a man on to the garden at once, had I

" Yes, do that: it wants looking to. And don't have those complaints about the locks; like we had, you remember, when the last house on the estate was let. Let them be exed throughout the rooms.

"I'm off, then," said Mr. Dexter. "Goodday, sir. My respects to my lady. Good-day, ma'am.

" Good-day," I answered

ns bring trouble, Miss Here " Possessio ford," cried Mr. Chandos, as Mr. Dexter moved away. "There are several houses on this estate, and they are almost as much plague as profit. One tenant finds fault and grumbles; another must have this, that and the other done; a third runs away, leaving no rent behind him, and his premises dilapidated. Our last agent was not a sirable one; accepted tenants who had no business to be accepted; he died some back, and a pretty game we found he had been carrying on grinding them down, and cheating us. Dexter, recently appointed, appears to be a keen man of buma, and straightforward that is, as agents go they are none of them too honest.

I think I should let the houses for myself, sir, on my own estate, and not employ an agent."

"Do you mean that as a piece of advice to me. Miss Hereford ?" he returned, smiling .-What I might do on my own estate, I can not answer for : but this one is not mine. It belongs to my brother, Sir Thomas Chandon The mistress of it, for the time being, is my mother, but I take the trouble off her hands Why! here's Dexter, coming back again!

"It is not often I go away and leave half my errand undone, though I have this time," he called out as he came up, and extended the roll of paper he held. "This is the plan of the proposed alteration in the stables at the farm, sir, which you wished to look over

"By no means. I'll carry it myself if you will give it me," replied Mr. Chandos. And their subject accordingly. Mrs. Chandos re the agent finally departed.

"Are you sufficiently rested, Miss Here ford ?"

My answer was to rise and proceed towards the house. Mr. Chandos, walking by my side, seemed absorbed in the roll, which he had partially opened. Lady Chandos came forward as we were entering.

"What is this-about the dog attacking Miss Hereford?" she exclaimed.

The words so took to me, after the wish expressed by Mr. Chandos, and the promise I had given him, that I remained like a stupid He answered-

"Nero got loose, mother. Miss Hereford was in the act of entering the gate-or had just entered, was it not, Miss Hereford?-and he, like a castle's zealous watch-dog, prevented her advancing further."

Did he touch you, Miss Hereford?" Lady Chandos asked, turning to me

" He was not quick enough, madam : I ran back beyond the gate. My fear was, that he would leap over, but he did not. Perhaps it was too high."

"But he would have attacked you had you not gone back

"I think he would. He seemed very sa

wage." Harry, this is just what I have feared," Lady Chandos observed to her son, in a pe caliarly significant tone. "A fierce, powerful dog like that is liable to break his chain and get loose; and then, should it happen that any stranger is on the premises, he might kill them or main them. You know why I have feared this "

The stables are safely closed at night, mother," was the somewhat curious sounding reply of Mr. Chandon

Robin says the dog sprang through the window; dashed through the glass. There Chandes from the house; he looked up.

can be no security against that, day or "My kitten, Harry," she said. might My opinion is, that some of the men must have been teasing him, and so worked him

into a fury. I shall inquire into it, and if I find it to be the fact, whoever it may have been shall go. Better precaution shall be observed for the future '

"Yes," said Lady Chandos, in a decisive tone, " and that precaution must be the sending away of the dog "

But really, mother, there is no necessity

Harry, I am surprised at you. You know why I urge it; why I ought to urge it."

The conversation did not make me feel very comfortable, and I interrupted it. 1 do beg that no change may be made on

my account, Lady Chandos. No harm is done. I am not hurt." It is not on your account I am speaking.

Miss Hereford. And—as you are not hurt-I am pleased that the thing has happened, because it must prove to Mr. Chandos the necessity of sending away the dog. He could not see it previously."

I should see it equally with you, mother, were the dog to be insecurely fastened. But if we make him secure-"

"You deemed him secure now," she inter "I will not risk it. Good heavens, Harry, you have forgotten the stake !" What stake? I thought, as I went up to

my room. Certainly the words savored of Standing at a window of the corridor and

looking out, was the young lady whom they called Mrs. Chandos. She wore a bonnet and shawl, and spoke as I approached. "I do believe it is raining!"

Yes," I replied, "it was beginning to fall

But it appeared that Mrs. Chandos, when the spoke, had not thought she was addressing me, for she turned round in astonishmen ad of my voice.

"Oh—I beg your pardon," she coldly said. faltered forth the question again—for she them by the term it would apply to an inde-and then I saw that she had a white hitten stood looking at me and waiting.

"Who is Mrs. Chanden?"

The American And then I saw that she had a white kitten stood looking at me and waiting. in her arms. I went into my room, but did. not close the door, and in a minute I heard the approach of Mrs. Freeman.

"Did you ever know anything so tire ome?" exclaimed Mrs. Chandos to her. ' It | taken away. is raining fast. I'm sore it is not once in a month, hardly, that I make up my mind to walk in the grounds, but, so sure as I do, I am prevented. It rains, or it snows, or it's too hot, or there's thunder in the air! it comes on purpose, I know."

"Purham it will not be much," replied Mrs. Freeman, who, by the sound of her voice, appeared to be also now looking out at the window.

"It will: look at those clouds, gathering fast into one thick mass. Ugh [" she added, with a shiver, "I don't like to hear the drip ping of the rain in the trees it puts me in

"Of what, my dear?" saked Mrs. Free nan.

"Of the night I first heard those awfu tidings. It was raining then, a steady, soak ing rain, and I had been listening to its fall ing on the leaves till the monotony of the sound worried me, and I began wishing he was at home. Not on these trees, you know. we were at the other place. Drop, drop, drop; like the rain never sounds but where there are trees for it to fall on. The opening of the room door interrupted me, and my lady came in. Ah! I shall never forget her her face was white, her eyes were starting her hands were lifted; I saw there was some thing dreadful to be told. She sat down, and, drawing me to her, said-

"Hush sh sh " interposed Mrs Free nan, with sharp caution. "You may be speaking for other ears than mine "

"I was not going to allude to facts. My lady asked me if I could bear trouble; flery trouble, such as had rarely fallen on any in my station of life before; and my answer was to fall into a fainting fit at her feet. Never, since then, have I liked to hear the rain pattering down on the leaves where the trees are thick.

I would have shut my door, but feared it might look ungracious to do so. They had eyes, and could see that it was open, did they please to look; therefore they might choose

"Who is that young lady? She came up the stairs, and I spoke without looking round, thinking it was you."

"I don't know who. A Miss Hereford. She came here with Madame de Mellissi "But she is a stranger to Lady Chan

" Entirely so.

Then why does Lady Chandos permit her to be here? Is it well, in this house of misfortune? Is it prudent?"

"Scarcely so. Of course Lady Chandes can only hope. How you are squeezing that kitten, my dear!"

Pretty little thing! it likes to be eczed," responded Mrs. Chandos. "It is hiding itself from you; from that ugly bon-You do wear such frightful bonnets ' a net. had as the weeds of Lady Chandos,"

"I do not think widows' weeds ugly. was the reply of Mrs. Freeman. "To some faces they are particularly becoming

"They are so ugly, so disfiguring, that I hope it will be long before. I am called upon to wear them," returned Mrs. Chandos, speakng impulsively. " Were my husband to diebut oh! why am I dwelling upon trifles when these shuddering griefs are over me. over the house "

"Suppose you walk about the corridor, my dear? I see no chance of the rain's leav ing off

"No. I'll go back and take my things off. and play with pussy. Poor pussy wanted a walk in the grounds as much as I did. Oh with a shrick—"it's gone!"

For the kitten, allured perhaps by the at

raction of a promenade in the grounds, had leaped from the arms of Mrs. Chandos on to a shrub below. The shrick brought out Mr

I am sorry to give you the trouble."

Mr. Chandos took the kitten from the bush and once more looked up; at my window as well as at theirs.

"Who will come for it? Will you, Miss Hereford ?-and oblige my-oblige Mrs. Chandos.

Oblige my-what! Was he going to say sister in law," when he suddenly stopped himself? But, if so, why should be have stopped himself? And how could she be his sister in law? Were she the wife of Sir Thomas she would be Lady Chandes; and a Emily had said her brother Thomas was not married. She had said she had but two brothers, Thomas and Harry; who, then, was this young Mrs. Chandos? That she had husband living was apparent, from the conversation I had just heard; and I had imagined all along that she must be the daughter in law of Lady Chandos.

These thoughts passed through my head as I ran down for the kitten. Mr. Chandos handed it to me, and turned away, for he was called to by some one at a distance. At the same moment the kitten was taken from my hands. It was by Mrs. Freeman, who had also come down.

"I hope it is not hurt, poor thing," she said, looking at it. " It seems lively enough." "Mr. Chandos said it was not hurt, when he gave it to me."

"Oh that's right. Had it been hurt Mrs. Chandos would have grieved over it. She is fond of this kitten; and she has so few pleasures, poor child."

" Who is Mrs. Chandos ?" I asked, in a low

"Madam?" returned Mrs. Freeman.

The tone, cold, haughty, reserved, struck upon me as conveying the keenest reproach for my unjustifiable curiosity; unjustifiable so far as that I had betrayed it. I humbly everything that is bad. England describes

Who is Mrs. Chandos !" " Mrs. Chandos?" was the answer, "who should she be? She is Mrs. Chandos." That same night I saw the dog Nero being

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A LOST QUEEN CONSORT.

In old, and not well-regulated times, when Kings raised ladies to the rank of peerceses, the peerage suffered by the indignity, from which condition, however, it recovered, it the persons of those ladies' descendants. In these latter days, the Crown sometimes acknowledges the services rendered by men who have periahed in the rendering, by making peeresses of their widows. There is only one modern instance of a Sovereign raising an unmarried lady to a place in the peerage out of pure gallantry, and with attendant increase of respect and honor both to the accorder and the recipient. It is now many years since the bachelor Duke of Clarence woord Miss Wykeham of Swalcliffe, and made offer of his princely hand to that fair and richly-dowered heiress. The lady declined the peculiar greatness thus proffered to her, but the Duke never ceased to pay her the homage of his respect, nor his Duchess subsequently that of her esteem. When the forer ascended the throne, he did not forget the lady to whom he had paid his suit in years gone by. That old suit had been refused, but William IV. came now with a coro net in his hand, and entreated acceptance only of the first all he had to offer in testi mony of the regard which her conduct had inspired in him. To this request, so graciously enforced, the lady could not graciously say "Nay." Since 1834, the name and title of Baroness Wenman have honored the rich and varied register of the House of Lords, and have served to prove that the age of chivalric feeling has not expired with the for

In the historical collection at the Pa ace at Berlin there are two cannon balis, each with one side flattened, said to have been fired by opposite parties at the siege of Magdeburg, and to have met together in the

Henry Peterson, Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

REMITTANCES.

For the information of our friends, we may state that bills on all solvent banks in the United States and Canada are taken at par on subscription to THE Poer, but we prefer Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Dela-ware or New England money. Gold (well secured in the letter) and postage stamps are always acceptable. For all amounts over \$5 we prefer drafts on any of the Eastern cities (less exchange) payable to our order.

If our friends throughout the country will comply with these suggestions so far as convenient, the favor will be appreciated.

# 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 NOTICE.

In such unsettled times as these it will scarcely be possible for the proprietors of THE POST to extend as much forbearance as heretofore to subscribers in arrears. In all such cases, if the money is not speedily remitted in answer to our bills, we shall be ompelled to stop the paper.

#### OUR ENGLISH DISAPPOINT-MENT.

The London Times, of June 14th, contains an amusing, half-satirical article, representing acted in the same cold-blooded manner tothe loval people of the United States in the flown away from me. Get it, will you; but aspect of an individual who, having a quarrel on hand, is not only surprised but deeply grieved to find that his friends and acquaint ances take no interest in his alleged injuries. and simply vote him a bore for bothering them with a recital of his wrongs. It says:

The partisans of the Federal Government in the United States are just now suffering one of the bitterest, and yet one of the com-monest of all human trials. With the keenment of a manifest treason, and the most honest consciousness of integrity, they see all the world regarding the rebellion simply as a quarrel. Neither England nor France nor any other State goes into the rights of the question, or supposes there to be any rights of any wrongs in the matter. It sees a civil war; it knows there are armies in the field, that forts have been attacked and taken, and that blood has been shed; and it concludes this to be war, without inquiring into the causes or the conduct of the immediate authors. The quar-rel is a noisy and obvious fact, which we are obliged to recognize; and which is indeed ordiged to recognize, and water is, indeed to yety much in our way. As to the causes and provocations, they do not obtrude themselves so forcibly on our senses as to compel a judgment upon them. So our Government takes note that there is a civil war in the United Steels blocked her printersering and all the States, blockading, privateering, and all the rest of th and gives notice that it means to take no part in the war, and offers no encor ragement to British subjects to take part in it. If they do, it is at their peril, and they will have to take care of themselves. All this is intensely disagreeable to the zealous citizens of the Northern States, who think Heaven and earth bound to avenge their cause. Never was there such a case of ill-treatment; never was confidence so abused; never was goodness so ill-required; but the stupid world takes the affair in the gross, and calls it simply a civil war. Great is the indignation of the Northermers at the proportion dignation of the Northerners at the prompti-tude with which Lord John Russell na pledged us to a perfect neutrality, and recognized the Southerners as actual belligerents.

Belligerents! There is no word too hard for

nvasionlawyers and writers admit that we must have

lawyers and writers admit that we must have come to this a last, and that the same policy which obliges the States themselves to accord to the rebels in arms equal rights of war does even more cogently oblige us to regard them as "belligerents." But they cannot hear to see this done, and done so readily, and in such a cold blooded manner, as if there were really no right or wrong in the question.

It must be admitted to be very provoking, but it is the way of the world, and there is no help for it. The world has not leisure, or authority, or even the power, to entertain or authority, or even the power, to entertain the question of right; and it can only take a rough, external view of the actual disturb-

As a nation, we have had to go through this trial several times. When the Canadians re-belled, the Americans looked on it simply as the quarrel of a harsh father with a froward son, rather too like himself, and they bestow-ed their sympathy more on the younger than the elder. So, too, did they regard the Re-peal agitation; so, too, the Indian Mutiny.— Both they set down as the natural reaction of independent natures against legal oppression and social contempt. No story of outrages made any difference. It was our duty to sa-tisfy our dependents, and make them more interested in peace and union than in war and revolt. "Here is that old tyrannical Mo-ther Country again," they exclaimed, "altrial several times. ways driving her subjects to rebellion, and then grimacing as if she were the most ill-used of mortals." Certainly we never got any sympathy, and when the result seemed to show that the right was on our side—for we brought things round again—the Ameri-cans were the last to congratulate us on the triumph of right. We had to do all the work, of right. bear all the odium, and supply all the conso-lation to ourselves. They saw nothing in the matter but a domestic wrangle, very dis-graceful to both parties concerned, and were glad, for the peace of the world and their own comfort, when the disturbance was

In point of fact, the British public ha given much more of its sympathy to the Fe-deral cause than the States ever gave to the cause of British sovereignty and union in any of its trials. We were all most ready to treat the Secession as a gratuitous breach of peace, brought about by a treacherous conspiracy; but the British Government has consider what to do, and the matter pressed but the British Government had to

We think The Times is not quite correct in its facts. There was a great deal of sympathy for England expressed by the press of this country during the India revolt. And yet that revolt was not an unnatural one, con sidering the oppressive manner in which In dia has been treated. England's sway over THE SATURDAY EVENING POST | dia has been treated. England's sway over India is not one that even English moralists can strongly defend. The eloquent speeches of Burke and Sheridan against Warren Hastngs are not altogether unknown on this side of the Atlantic. In fact England's treatment of the East Indians, is not very widely different from our treatment of the African and Indian races; and, in case of an outbreak of either of the latter in this country, we should not expect our English friends to cry their eyes out over our trouble. But our govern ment did not recognize the East India Rebels as "belligerents," and issue a proclamation proclaiming our perfect neutrality between the contending parties. If we had done so we question whether it would have been regarded as an evidence of kindly feeling by the English people.

And so with Canada. Our position and rerolutionary traditions naturally made a large portion of our people sympathize with there bellious Canadians; but the government of the United States did not hasten to proclaim its perfect neutrality, and that it should recognize the Canadians as "belligerents,"

In both of these cases, England got quite as much sympathy as she deserved-probably more than she deserved, her own moralists being the judges. We did examine into the right and wrong of these questions-as all nations are accustomed to do with matters that seriously trouble their neighbors, in spite of what The Times says to the contrary-and Englishmen themselves know well that their right both to India and Canada is, in the main, the right of the sword,

We take issue therefore with the Times or both points-it is not a fact that nations do not go into the question of right where a great civil war is raging-and we have not wards the English Government as it has act

As to armed assistance from England or from France-the United States do not ask it, would not accept it. If we are not able of ourselves to maintain the Union, it is time the Union should fall to pieces.

England doubtless will come out all right on the American question in the end-but she has lost the favorable moment, by taking please you, secede; if the taxes are too heavy. | zens! We do not doubt that, if the whole advantage of which she might have bound us to her for centuries. The reception of the Prince of Wales in these Northern States marked the total extinction of the old fires of discord—new ideas and new men had come the gentlemen they are engaged with—and into power, and recognized the English peo- know that if it were at any time to their inple as their nearest friend. We were pre-"let bygones be bygones;" and let England and America, the two freest nations of the world, speaking the same great language, having the same glorious litera- Alabama have just as much right to secede of men of foreign birth, Irish, English, Scotch ture, henceforth go hand in hand through the from Tennessee and Alabama, as they have Germans, French, and Italians. Look on this ages. Had England but cast to the winds all thoughts of trade and business, and been true to her own highest principles of action, she down secession of that kind with fire and would have done the best month's work, even sword. In fact, the men in the leadership of loss to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad so far as her own interests were concerned, that she ever did in her life. But we suppose fixed political principle but this, their own it was not to be. Perhaps such a close al- triumph and advantage. We have watched liance as that would have brought about, their course in the Union for many years, would have been in the way of the destiny which Providence has in store for both par- ing aside any principle they had previously ed that the motto of the road hereafter should ties. Probably it is well that our ancient poli- avowed, or in violating the Constitution, cy of total political severance from European affairs should be adhered to, as the wisest not Oaths to them are mere words-constitutions troops. only for ourselves but for mankind. Be it and compacts nothing. For long years they so or not, that old policy is now in little dan- were using all their power to break up the ger of being departed from. We shall owe Europe nothing—and we shall stand neutral Union, and taking solemn oaths every year Postmaster-General, that Adams's Expres in all her future political complications, as in or two to uphold it. These men, sworn official is allowed to carry letters between the loys the past. Doubtless it is for the best; for, of cers of the Union, absolutely used the power and the rebellious states. A letter from the all countries, has not this the greatest reason of the Union to destroy the Union! No former to the latter, must be inclosed in "There is a destiny which shapes our ends,

THE WAR.

Little visible progress has been made during the past week. The strengthening of the Union forces at Washington, however, do not believe that any compact is secred or steadily continues. And we suppose this is

The New York Tribune has opened a heavy fire on the Administration, or on a portion of it, asserting that the present delay in moving on towards Richmond is the result more of political than of military reasons. Its Washington correspondent repeats the charge that emissaries of Jeff. Davis have attempted to negotiate with the Administration, and almost gives the lie, in so many words, to "Mr. seward's denial" that such is the fact.

Owing to these persistent charges, and to occasional allusions to Congressional and other attempts to compromise a difficulty which, in its very nature, is not susceptible of compromise, an uneasy feeling is becoming slightly apparent in the public mind, and fears are felt to some extent that the military authorities are not using the imposing forces in their hands, in the most vigorous and ener-

The general sentiment, however, still continues to be one of strong confidence in Pre sident Lincoln and Gen. Scott. The people know that it takes time to perfect extensive plans, and they have entire faith in the honesty and ability both of the President and the great Commander under him.

It is suggested by some that no important movement will now be made, until Congress, by sanctioning all that has heretofore been done, has given the authority of the representatives of the people to the large military preparations. It is suggested by others, that the approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the three months' volunteers, interferes somewhat with a great forward movement. There may be weight in both | tells of the evacuation being determined upon these suggestions.

The President's Message will probably take ground against any cessation of military efforts until the authority of the Government is again acknowledged in every portion of the Republic. There is little need, however, of speculating upon what the Message will say, as by another week the whole country will doubtless be acquainted with its con

At Fortress Monroe, at Washington and Alexandria, at Poolsville and Williamsport, at Cumberland, in Western Virginia, and at Cairo, the command seems to be, "in place, Unimportant skirmishes, attended rest." with more or less loss of life, are daily taking place, but these have very little bearing or the ultimate result. In Missouri alone, does there seem to be activity. Gen. Lyon is show ing himself a very energetic and capable commander, Union Home Guards are conti nually being formed, Governor Jackson seem to be a fugitive, and the Union men appear to have control of three-fourths of the State,

with a very good chance for the remainder. Another week, and the inactivity in other places may also be changed. Along the whole line may ring the sharp order to advance-and the battle may be waged, with various results, from that grim fortress which menaces Richmond on the East, to Cairo on the Mississippi. Greatly should we lament the inevitable loss and carnage, were it possible to see a prospect of firm and enduring peace in any other direction than straight through the lightnings and thunders of this

AN AMUSING AMENDMENT.

We learn from Richmond-by way of New rleans-that the Convention of the so-called Confederate States," has adopted an amendment to the Confederate Constitution, permitting Virginia to secode in certain contingen

One contingency probably is the revival of the slave trade; the Virginia secessionists being opposed to such revival, as they do not wish their domestic market interfered with. In this respect they are not only for a tariff on the foreign article-but for complete prohibition. They do not like the idea of having the value of young negroes reduced from eight hundred to two hundred dollars.

But the amusing part of the affair is, that

needful to have a special amendment permit- pressments in New Orleans, and remember ting them to secode. Why the very basis of that New Orleans is one of the most mode the so-called "Confederate States," is the right rate and enlightened of the secession local to secede. That is what the secessionists are fighting for, they say, the right of a state to outrage British subjects, desirous as they are secede from any Union or Confederacy just just now of standing well with Great Britain when it pleases. If an election goes against how much more would they outrage Northyou, secede; if a certain policy does not ern men, and their own Union-loving citisecede. And yet it seems that, not withstanding all this, the Virginia secessionists will not trust their brethren, but demand a special ted upon unoffending men, in portions of the clause in their favor. The fact is they know terest, they would whistle all this secession nonsense down the wind, and practise the most stringent kind of "coercion." In fact, they do this now. East Tennessee and North from the Union-and yet the secession leaders would not hesitate a moment to nut the secession movement have never had any Company, caused by the destruction of loco and we never knew them to hesitate in cast- leading Baltimore secessionists, it is suggest when they found it to their interest to do so. road that refused to carry the United State wonder they cannot trust each other, and de Unit d States envelope, and the Express mand special amendments. But what could Company must be paid 25 cents besides. The

sible in any way-by constitutional amend. ments or anything else-to hold those whom even a solemn oath will not fetter, and who binding one minute longer than it is their in terest to keep it?

HARPER'S PERRY.

The Richmond Enquirer, the injunction of accresy being removed, says that Gen. John. ston evacuated Harper's Ferry because place was untenable, lying, as it were, in the small end of a funnel, the broader end of which could, with great case, be occupied by the enemy."

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The Enquirer says it was well known that Gen. Scott's plan was to turn Harper's Perry by the column from Pennsylvania under Gen Patterson, and effect a junction, near Win chester or Strasburg, with a column of Gen McCiellan's army passing through Romney, and thus cut off Gen. Beauregard's and Gen Johnston's armies from each other. It my however, that this plan was completely faller -Gen. Johnston marched in the direction of Winchester, until about three and a half miles south-west of Charlestown, when he changed his line of march at right angle, and moved towards Martinsburg, menacing the advance division of U. S. troops und Gen. Cadwalader, which was necessitated to recross the Potomac.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier. who was with the Virginia portion of John ston's troops, at Harper's Ferry, writes two letters in very amusing contrast. The first under date of June 11th, complains that the U. 8 forces will afford them " no opportsnity" for a fight-says " vaporing seems to be their opponent's grand forte," and that they are an "arrant set of gasconades,"-and then, under date of the 13th, only two days later, adding :-

The necessity of this step was rendered the The necessity of this step was rendered the more apparent by the fact that intelligence had been received of the rapid approach of Gen. McClellan's division of the Federal army towards. Winchester. Thus we were to tentercepted, and our small force, completely hemmed in by the constantly augmenting numbers of the Northeners, either cut to piece compelled to surrender. Our com very prodently chose to take neither born of the dilemma, but resolved to desert Harper's Ferry and beldly to strike into the valley of Virginia where he could attack the enemy.

The word "retire" is often used instead of retreat, by polite writers, but we think the phrase "boldly to strike into," adopted by the writer of the above paragraph, is a decided improvement even on retire. When the Secs ionists leave Manassas Junction, we suppor they will "boldly strike into" Richmond.

MORE CHIVALRY .- In a dead letter recently opened at Washington, a certain "Nephew George" writes to his " Dear Uncle Joe," who eems by the address to be "Joseph Mayo, Esq." Mayor of "Richmond, Va." In the letter, this chivalrous gentleman, who appears to be an officer in the U. S. service, says:

"I desire to enter the service of Virginia as an officer of her navy, to take an active part in the establishing of the independence of our section, and therefore ask you to see the Governor in my behalf, you knowing my position. I cannot resign it without an assistance, either in whole or in part, that my state will do something for me. In giring up the present I yield everything, and hence am compelled to hold, against my wisbes, a place which puts me in an attitude hossile to Virginia.

place which parallel black with a wind one in your city whom I can apply but yourself, and ask for reasons that will at once appear to you, that you destroy this.

"Most sincerely, your "NEPHEW GEORGE"

It will be noticed that this "gallant officer wishes to reverse the old maxim. and be well on with the new love before he is off with the old. He wants to be a rebel, but cannot ? sign without an assurance that his State will do something for him." We wish the secessionists plenty of just such officers and we have no doubt at all that they have got plenty of just such.

IMPRESSMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.-DO not fail to read what Mr. Russell, the corre the Virginia secessionists should think it pondent of the London Times, says about it ties! And if the secessionists would the truth were known, the civilized world would start back appalled at the cruelties perpetra rebellious states, within the last six months

And how different is all this to what pre vails in the loyal states. With us, not the first citizen has been even drafted for the army much less impressed. More volunteers have offered than could be accepted-and, among those willing volunteers, are whole regiment

"SAVE US FROM OUR PRIENDS."-The motives, cars, bridges, &c., by the secession is estimated at two millions of dollars! As the stock of the road is largely owned by be, "Save us from our friends." This is the

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE REBELLIOUS STATES.-It appears by a recent letter of the be more ridiculous than to suppose it is pos- Company will not carry newspapers.

KENTUCKY.

Gen. McClellan denies, out and out, that he has made any such arrangement with the authorities of Kentucky as was stated by Gen. Buckner. He says :-

My interview with Gen. Buckner was per-sonal, not official. It was solicited by him more than once. I made no stipulation on the part of the General Government, and re-garded his voluntary promise to drive out the Confederate troops as the only result of the interview. His letter gives his own views, not mine. My interview with Gen. Buckner was

People in this part of the world did not know what to say when Gen. Buckner's state-ment first arrived. It is evident that the United States Government cannot consistent ly make fish of Kentucky, and flesh of Missouri and Maryland. While Kentucky is in the Union, she cannot claim special privileges over other States. Our soil here in Pennsylvania is just as sacred as that of Virginia-which is known to be "first family," ten feet deep-and yet Uncle Sam does not hesitate to march his Yankee myrmidons through our midst, whenever he pleases. And if he were to march a hundred thousand men into the vicinity of Philadelphia to-morrow, and keep them here a whole year, it would not distress our people a wink, while our shopkeepers, and certain other classes, would probably rejoice at their co-But then Philadelphia does not pretend to be the least "chivalrous"-although she has sent out from fifteen to twenty thousand volunteers, to fight the battles of the

CANADA.

The English reinforcements sent to Canada, are said to amount to 89 officers and 2,057 men-making up about the old number of troops in the colony, before the Crimean

We see no harm in this movement. The United States most probably will never interfere with Canada, unless Canada requests it-and if Canada were to desire a separation, England probably would let her go. Of course we look forward to a union with Canada, in the course of time, as promotive of peace and good fellowship. We hope the nations that grow up on this North American continent may be united, and thus spared the long and bloody struggles which have afflicted Europe. Let us, on this side of the ocean, even if they have not the wit to on the other, have one grand Union, and our

"battle flags be furled, In a parliament of Man, a Confederation of the

WHAT JEFFERSON THOUGHT ABOUT COER-CION.—In answer to questions put to him in 1786, before the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, Thomas Jefferson wrote :-

It has often been said that the decisions of It has often been said that the decisions of Congress are impotent, because the confederation provides no compulsory power. But when two or more nations enter into compact, it is not usual for them to say what shall be done to the party who infringes it.—Decency forbids, and it is as unnecessary as indecent, because the right of compulsion naturally results to the party injured by the breach. When any one State in the American Union refuses obedience to the confederation of the confedera rican Union refuses obedience to the confede rican Union refuses obedience to the confederation by which they have bound themselves, the rest have a natural right to compel them to obedience. Congress would probably exercise long patience before they would recur to force; but if the case ultimately required it, they would use that recurrence. Should the case ever arrive, they will probably coerce by a payal force, as being more easy.

And if the above were true of the old oosely jointed Confederation, how much more true is it of the "more perfect Union" which our fathers formed. In fact, the present Union was objected to by Patrick Henry and other distinguished Revolutionary leaders, because it did not pretend to derive its authority from the separate States, but from the people, as a whole. Said Patrick Henry, when opposing the present Constitution, in the Virginia Convention of 1788:

"Have they said 'we the States?" Have "Have they said we to states? Have they made a proposal of a compact between States? If they had, this would be a Confe-deration; it is, otherwise, most clearly a con-solidated Government. The whole question turns, sir, on that poor, little thing, the ex-pression. We the people,' instead of 'the States' of America." of America.

Patrick Henry was right in one sense of the word-the Union is a "consolidated" Government, so far as its authorized powers are concerned. It is not a "consolidated Government," in the sense that it does not swalow up the local powers of the States. The Union is as the Sun—the States as the planets which revolve around it. Cortain of the pla-nets are now trying to push out of their de-stined orbits; but the tentripetal power of the Government will be found sufficient to bring them rapidly back again. If it does not, we shall have chaos.

Boston."-At the attack on Great Bethel. the troops were directed when charging, in order to avoid becoming engaged with the wrong parties, to call out "Boston," Now though Generals Butler and Pierce are Massachusetts men, as the troops were New Yorkers, would it not have been in equally good taste, if they had been directed to shout Washington, Union, or some other word not of a local signification? It seems to us to have been a petty pride-and too nearly allied to that little local pride which has had so much to do with the growth of secessionism -which directed the use of such a word on such an occasion. In the war for the Union, let both officers and soldiers forget that they are Bostonians, New Yorkers, and Philadel- notwithstanding, as a pretty good sample of phians, and remember only that they are the sensation articles which abound now Americans.

THE REMEDY.—Since the troops have been partly paid off at Washington, we hear of several cases of riotous conduct among the soldiery, who have partaken too freely of liquors. The remedy is in the hands of the Government-let the sale of liquors be prohi- The bed of the Mississippi. bited, except by persons duly authorized at the respective campa.

WHAT FRANCE SAYS.-Whether France says or does not say precisely what England does, relative to the American difficulty, depends upon the translation of a word. The Emperor's proclamation reads :-

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle between the Government of the Union and the States which pretend ("pretendeat") to form a special consultation.

The English journals translate the French word pretendent propose, which of course makes considerable difference. Others say, however, that if the Emperor had meant to say propose, the French would have been "se proposent," That pretend is the correct translation, would seem to be an inference from the following comment on the procla-mation in the Paris Debats:—

mation in the Paris Debats:—

The form of the latter expression, ("pretendent,") which will be remarked, as it deserves to be, can leave no doubt as to the real sense and bearing of the resolution announced by the French Government. A declaration of neutrality which, in other respects, both explains and justifies itself, cannot and ought not to be interpreted as a declaration of indifference. As far as ourselves are concerned, we feel that we cannot be mistaken in the matter. We esteem sufficiently the government of our country to feel assured that it cannot remain indifferent in the quarrel which is about to be decided by force between the two fractions of the great American Republic. But what we are most anxious to establish, is the fact that the sympathies and wishes of the country, of France are not matter of doubt. They are wholly and unreservedly on the side of the Federal Government, which, in this deplorable disunion, represents the cause of modern civilization, and the eternal principles of right, justice and humanity.

So far, so good. England and France oc cupy the same position of neutrality. The people of both sympathize with the Uniononly the English were not quite as hearty as we expected them to be. Their sympathy, in other words, is not yet "as deep as a well, or as wide as a barn-door-but it will do." From France we get almost more than we expected—so the balance is about even. Brethren, let us take care of ourselves, and show that we can "paddle our own canoe" through even a worse storm than the present one. Then we shall have oceans of sympathy-enough to float the Great Eastern The kings of the earth are like the gods in one respect-they help those that help them-

NEWS OF A BATTLE BY WAY OF LONDON -A late number of "Reynolds's London Miscellany" contains an engraving of an ac tion near Harper's Ferry, the engagement being described as follows:-

We have now to relate another incident of the civil strife. One of the most energetic officers of rank who are devoted to the Fedeofficers of rank who are devoted to the Federal cause, is General Harney; and on the arrival of the report at New York that the Secessionists had created disturbances at Baltimore, and had mustered in some force at Richmond, Harper's Ferry, and other places at no great distance from Washington, Gen-Harney set out with a small secort of troops to the latter city. On arriving in the vicinity to the latter city. On arriving in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, an attempt was made to arrest him by a party of rebels, consisting of some Charleston Zouaves and Fusileers, with two pieces of cannon. A sharp but brief skirmish ensued: General Harney, having his horse killed under him, led his troops on foot; and in less than thirty minutes all was over. The rebels were compelled to beat a retreat with a loss of twenty-seven men killed and forty wounded; while the casualties of the Frderal soldiers were comparatively trifling. A few days afterwards the Carolinians, being reinforced by a numthe Carolinians, being reinforced by a num-ber of Virginia rebels, marched to Harper's Ferry, and so sorely pressed the Federal ber of Virginia rebeis, marched to Harper's Ferry, and so sorely presed the Federal Commissioners that they were compelled to initiate the course adopted at Norfolk dock-yard, by destroying the arsenal, armory, stores, and factories, and then retiring from

THEIR ORDERS .- It is stated that the inacon of the Pennsylvania troops under Generais Patterson and Cadwalader, is owing to positive instructions from General Scott. It is further alleged that Colonel Brown, at Fort Pickens, has also his orders to remain on the defensive. All of which may be true, and may not be true. We believe falsehood mew police force. He has appointed captains in all the districts. It was his desire to retain is called stratagem in war, and if we were the Washington reporter of a newspaper, and any military gentleman was to tell us a long string of news, as long as the daily papers have every morning-and all amounting to nothing-we should simply think he was stuffing" us.

MORALS IN SECESSIONDOM.—Chancellor Dargan, of Alabama, informs the people of that State, through the Mobile Tribune, that they cannot now remit money to pay their Northern debts, " without a violation of law."

This looks bad-but, on the other hand, we see that a negro has been hung recently in Mississippi, for stealing guns. We suppose that honesty, in future, in Secessiondom, is to be confined to the colored population.

A HOAX .- The N. Y. Tribune says that the important letter purporting to be from Mr. Botts is probably a forgery. We give it

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?- Ask General Bragg. THE MOST PROMINENT GENERAL DOWN SOUTH-General Distress,

A GOOD PLACE FOR GENERAL PILLOW-SOUTHERS TOPERS' DEVICE-The Stars and "Barn "-N. Y. Leader.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SKIRMISHES.—There have been several SKIRMIBHES.—There have been several skirmishes during the past week. Captain Ward, of the U. S. steamer Freeborn, with about 40 men, had erected breastworks at Mathias Point, on the Potomac. While leaving for the purpose of obtaining cannon, the party were attacked by a large body, the gallant Capt. Ward killed, and several wounded. The men reached the vessel without further damage. Another accounts says the party was landed simply to burn certain brushwood which had sheltered the enemy on previous eccasions.

says the party was landed simply to burn certain brushwood which had sheltered the enemy on previous occasions.

On the other hand, a mounted picket of 13 men, sent out from Colonel Wallace's Indiana volunteers at Cumberland, Maryland, routed 41 secession cavalry, kilning 8 and taking 17 horses. Attacked again by the enemy, reinforced to the number of 75, they crossed to a small island, abandoning their horses, and finally scattered after killing 23 men—all reached camp but one who was killed. Corporal Hays was wounded. Col. Wallace, in his official report, says:—"Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to my picket except a few of the horses. The enemy were engaged all night long in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed, and they laid out twenty-three on the porch of a neighboring farm-house. The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate ones on record, and abounds with instances of wonderful daring and coolness."

An officer under Colonel Stone's com-

wonderful daring and coolness."

An officer under Colonel Stone's command states that sixty-three of the rebels were killed at Edward's and Conrad's Ferries, on the Potomac, in recent engagements across the river. This work was done by Lieut. Hasbrouck, of the West Point battery, and a detachment from Gen. Patterson's Philadelphia regiment.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—Already practical measures of legislation are being prepared by Senator Wilson, who, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen, as well as with high officers of the Government, and at an early day of the Extra Session of Congress will, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduce a series of bills proposing, 1st, To legalize the Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations; 2d, Giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced, for the permanent increase of the army; 3d, Retiring infirm and disabled army officers; 4th, To organize from the militia 100 regiments, as a National Guard, to be clothed and armed alike; 5th, To increase the number of cadeta to the extent of 68, or to the number of Senators; and to authorize the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignations in the Military Academy, or otherwise. otherwise.

Besides, it is designed to recommend a

loan of \$200,000,000 to carry the defensive measures into effect, at 7 per cent. interest, and an issue of Treasury Notes of the deno-minations of \$10 and \$20, without interest, intended especially to supply a circulating

medium.

Gen. McDowell has not been superseded by Gen. Dix, but remains in command of the Washington Department.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore secessionists are very angry with Gen. Johnston, the rebel commander in Virginia, for his wholesale destruction of property at Martinsburg. The act has opened the eyes of the wealthy rebels in Baltimore, They now begin to see what sort of traitors they have consorted with.

One thousand rebel troops have been posted at Occoquan, Va., to guard against a flank movement by the Federal troops.

It is understood to be the policy of the Government to permit the rebellious Legislature of Maryland to pass any disloyal acts it

ture of Maryland to pass any disloyal acts it pleases, but if such acts conflict with the Con-stitution and the interests of the nation, to abolish the Legislature at the point of the sword, as in the case of Missouri.

It is stated that Gen. Cadwalader received direct orders from Gen. Scott not to advance

to Martinsburg, Va.
Thirty men of the Massachusetts Eighth, stationed at the Rehy House, are literally barefooted, the supplies of shoes having entirely failed.

than to detect acts of treason to the Govern

At 2 o'clock the Police Commissioners, after's consultation, issued orders to the police officers to take off their insignis of office—

badges, caps, buttons, etc., and virtually dis-banded them.

The Board issued a protest, which is signed by the Mayor as one of the Board. Col. Kenly the old police force, as far as possible, but the action of the Commissioners thwarted that

At the Marshal's office, secreted under At the Marshars ones, piles of coal, under the flooring, &c., were found 250 muskets and rifles, two 6-pound found 250 muskets and rifles, two 6-pound and two 4-pound guns, half a ton of assorted shot, 400 weight of balls, and 800 rifle ball cartridges, also 1 ball, 12-pounder, labelled "from Fort Sumter to Coi. Kane," &c. The best of the arms, and some of the ammunition, have been recognized as part of those taken from the baggage car of the Massachusetts Regiment that was assulted on Pratt 84. cetts Regiment that was assulted on Pratt St., en the 19th of April. The U. S. Marshal, having sufficient information to justify him, issued a writ on Adam Denmead & Sons, where the witt on Adam Denmead & Sons, where the officers found five field pieces, 6, 8, and 12-pounders, all new and well mounted, with carriages, etc. Also, three siege guns, which had been manufactured, it is stated, at the order of Marshal Kane. These arms were supposed to have been designed originally for operations against Fort McHenry.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Union Candidate.—Mr. Charles Henry Foster announces himself a candidate for Congress in the First District, in the following address

To the Freemen of the First Congressional Dis-trict of North Carolina : FELLOW CITIZENS: I hereby announce my self as an unc-nditional Union candidate for the Congress of the United States from this

they have no validity in law or public exicency, and impose no binding obligation upon the people. Your allegiance to the Federal Union remains first and highest, and there

Union remains first and highest, and there is no feally that can conflict or override it.
A law of North Carolina fixes the first Thursday of August as the day of election for your Representatives in Congress. The default or malfeasance of no seditious Governor or other public functionary can defeat or impair your right of representation in the councils of the nation. It is your privilege to go to the polis, on the day designated by a statute of the State, and cast your ballots without fear or intimidation. You will be protected in the exercise of the sacred right of franchise to the full extent of the power of the Government.

CHARLES HENRY POSTER.

Murfreedors, N. C., June 18, 1861. Mr. Poster is a politician of mark—one of the ablest men in the State.

TENNESSEE. The men of East Tennessee are hoping that their "friend Abraham," as they call the President, will speedily send them help.—The Administration says they shall not be disappointed.

disappointed.

The latest accounts from East Tennessee show a large body for resistance to the rebel Government.

The majority are for the inauguration of a Provisional Government in East Tennessee.

A friend of Mr. Crittenden authoritatively denies a despatch to the Louisville Journal, declaring that Mr. Crittenden would offer a Compromise or advise Kentucky to secede.

LATER NEWS.

A home guard is about to be organized in Baltimore, of 150 men from each ward, to be fully armed and equipped in the beat manner. The following is the number of troops in Washington and vicinity (June 30th):— District Volunteers,

Imitate the course adopted at Norfolk dockyard, by destroying the arsenal, armory, stores, and factories, and then retiring from the scene.

A RREST OF MARSHAL KANE OF BALTIMONE.—On the 27th, at the rather early hour of 3° clock, A. M., George P. Kane, the Marshal Delice, was arrested at his house, by order of Gen. Banks, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is now a prisoner.

Gen. Banks issued a proclamation, naming John R. Kenly, of the Maryland regiment, and suspending all the powers of the Police Commissioners. Kenly is to exercise supresse control over the department until some known loyal citizen is appointed to act as Marshal.

The proclamation gives as a reason for the arrest of Kane, that he is known to be asing them.

By the way Reynoldis's Miscellany is "all right on the goose"—to use the classic language of the Missouri border.

antibons, but "A boa constrictor," said one,

" No." "An anaconda," said another.

"What, then, could it have been?" asked a

third. "Just what I supposed it to be-a log," said

WANTED: AN "H."-The London ockneys must be a very unsuccessful class if we judge by the total failures of their Aspi rations! Vanity Fair.

CON: BY A BUTLER. - Why will Charles on be beloved by epicures in a few years? Because it will be a fine old Cobwebbed Port.

Beauregard's proclamation is satisfac tory, not only as to his whereabouts, but also as to his occupation. He is lying at Rich

tar Why is Virginia sure to come right Because she keeps Wheeling to the Union. La A gambler who had been thrown out the window for cheating at cards, was counselled by his friends " never to play again except on the ground floor."

Toomba, the Confederate Secretary, recently sent to Gen. Scott an ear of green corn in the husk, with his compliments. We are glad he did not send any of his Cobbs back to Washington.

MRS. BOTELER SECEDES.-The wife of the Miss. BOTELER SECRIFIES.—The wife of the Hop. A. R. Boteler, a member of the last Con-gress from Harper's Ferry district, but now a secession leader, has seceded from her bus-band and gone to the more congenial atmos-phere of Hagerstown, where she will probA Soldier's Emotion in Battle,

Our citizen soldiers inexperienced in the battle field will find the most terrible mo-Our cutter somers mexperiences in the battle field will find the most terrible moments just before the combat begins. A soldier in his narration of personal adventures in the Mexican war, published in "Howe's Achievements of Americana," gives some interesting items on this head in his description of the battle of Palo Alto, the opening battle of the war.

When all was ready, both armies stood still for about twenty minutes, each waning for the other to begin the work of death, and during this time I did not see a single man of the enemy move; they stood like statoes.

We remained quiet with two exceptions. Gen. Taylor, followed by his staff, rode from left to right at a slow pace, with his leg thrown over like a woman, and as he passed each regiment, he spoke words of encouragement. I know not what he said to the others, but when he came up to where we stood, he

ment. I know not what he said to the others, but when he came up to where we stood, he looked steadily at us; I suppose, to see what effect the novel circumstances in which we were place: had upon us, and, as he gazed, he said:—"The bayonet, my hardy cecke! the bayonet is the thing!" The other occasion was that of Lieut. Brake, of the Engeneers, who volunteered to gallop along the enemy's line, in front of both armies, and count their guns; and so close did be so that he might have

looked steadily at us; I suppose, to see what effect the novel circumstances in which we were places! had upon us, and as he gazed, he said:—"The boyonet, my hardy cocks! the boyonet is the thing!" The other occasion was that of Lieut livake, of the Engracers, who volunteered to gallop slong the enemy's line, in front of both armies, and count their guns; and so close did he go that he might have been shot a hundred times. One of the officers of the enemy, doubtless thunking he had some communication to make, rode out to meet him; Blake, however, paid no attentiof to him, but rode on, and then returned and reported to Taylor.

Thus stood those two belligerent armies, face to face. What were the feelings of those thousands! How many thoughts and terms were crowded into those few moments! Look at our men! a clammy sweat is settled all over faces siightly pale, not from cowardly fear, but from an awful sense of peril, combined with a determination not to fliech from duty. These are the moments when the absonute coward suffers more than death—when, if not extain he would be shot in his tracks, he would turn and fice. Fighting is very hard work; the man who has passed through a stwo hour's fight, has lived through a great amount of mental and physical labor. At the end of a battle I always found that I had perspired so profusely as to wet through all my thick woollen clothing, and when I had got the child and the profusely as to wet through all my thick woollen clothing, and when I had got think woollen clothing, and when I had got the child and the profusely as the profusely and their own profusely as to wet through all my thick woollen clothing, and when I had got the child and the profusely all the profusely and the profusely and their own profusely as to wet through a first profusely and the profusely and their own profusely and the profusely and their own profusely and the profusely and their own profusely and their District Volunteers,
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The above includes, however, the division at Poolesville, under Ool. Stone.
The regulars, the world the woold the world through a great an ununt of mensi and physical labor. At the end of a battle I always found that I had persisted they could get, either breaking them over the river. All the Union men of Harper's Perry were again driven menses the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commences the teclings undergo a change. Head over with a club. When the battle commenc

Nor Taken.—An advertisementannounces the recopening of the Confederate loan at several places in Georgia, and says that only eleven out of the fiftsen millions have been subscribed for.

St. Louis Shooting Appair.—The Coroner's jury express it as their opinion that the wounds were inflicted without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen then present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen then present, and also without any provocation from present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen then present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen then present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen then present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present, and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present and also without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present and the work and but also discharge of fire arms from any citizen the present and the work and but also discharge of the confederate states.

Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, who became famous by his action in connection with the kozziane famous by his action in connection with the kozziane famous by his action in connection with the kozziane famous by his action in connection with the kozziane famous by his action in connection with the kozziane famous by his action for the Links hallow the country that the vocal state of the confederate states.

There are

wamp, I saw something a few feet ahead of me, lying upon the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being some forty feet.

Our batteries now went to work, and poured in upon them a perfect storm of iron; Lieut. Churchill and his men be gas with their eighteen pounders, and when the first was appearance of a log, it being some forty feet.

We were ordered to lie down in the grass We were ordered to lie down in the grass to avoid the shot, this puzzled the enemy, and they could not bring their guns to bear upon us, making our loss very small. Many were the narrow escapes; one ball came with ing six inches of my left side. The force of the shot was tremendous; a horse's body was the shot was tremendous, a norse a body was no obstacle at all; a man's leg was a mere pipe stem. I watched the shot as it struck the roots of the grass, and it was astonishing how the dust flew. In about an hour the grass caught on fire, and the clouds of smoke shut out the opposing armies from view. We had not as yet lost a man from our regiment not as yet lost a man from our regiment. In the obscurity the enemy changed their line, and the eighteen pounders, supported by our regiment, took a new position on a little rise of ground. As we moved on to the spot, a six pound shot carried away the fower jaw of Capt. Page, and then took off a man's head on the right, as clean as with a knise. The blood of poor Page was the first blood I saw; he was knocked down in the grass, and as he en-deavored to raise hims if, ne presented such a ghastly spectacle that a sickly, fainting senion came over me, and the memory of that night I shall carry with me to my dying day A little later, Major Ringgold was mortally wounded at his battery; I saw him just after it. The shot had torm away a portion of the flesh of his thighs; its force was tremendous, cuting off both his pistols at the locks, and also the withers of his horse a splendid steed, which was killed to relieve him of his misery. The enemy tried hard, but without avail, to hit our eighteen pounders. The hattle continued until night put an end to the scene. We bivonacked where we were, and laid on our arms, we slept, however, but little, thinking we might be attacked in our

The enemy had been very severely handled, owing to the superiority of our artidery. The gunners went into it more like butchers than mineary men, each stripped off his coat, roll ed up his sleeves, and tird his suspenders around his waist; they all wore red finned shirts, and, therefore, were in uniform. To District.

The usurpations of your Governor and the revolutionary acts of your Convention, cannot command the acquiescence of loyal citizens. They are utterly without authority; him."

In the usurpations of your Convention, cannot command the acquiescence of loyal citizens. They are utterly without authority; him."

Ably remain until her husband gets over his shirts, and, therefore, were in uniform. To secession proclivities. It is said that, as she see them limbering and unimbering, firing a remainder of the uniform the shirts, and therefore, were in uniform. To secession proclivities. It is said that, as she see them limbering and unimbering and unimbering and them to fire again with lighting like rapidity, partly hid from view by dense

clouds of smoke and dust, with their dark red shirts and naked arms, ye ling at every shot they made, reminded me of a band of demons rather than men.

WHEN the regular army is completely organized, as the present determination of the War Department anticipates, it will contain about thirty regiments and about forty-five thousand men.

The statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that British soldiers can frank their own letters, is untrue. The commanding officer of every regiment, alone, can "tree" communications, but in some cases he manding officer of every regiment, alone, can "free" communications, but in some cases he deputes company caprains—never a lower rank—to do it for him. Letters from the colonies must all have the two-cent stamp for home postage. The same privilege is accorded to the captains of navai ships. Our assistance just as well off in this respect as the Eagush, for all American vessels bring from mails, leaving only the domestic postage to be paid.

is now driven from week to week, without a moment's cessation—not even stopping at noon for dit ner, two sets of hands relieving each other alternately. No more smooth bore guns are manufa-tored here, the whole attention being paid to rifled cannon.

Sure Timers in Maise.—At a meeting in Augusta, called by Governor Washburn, it was ascertained that there was timber enough cut and in and near the ship yards of Maine, to build forty ships, of one thousand tons each.

The telegraph informs us that Howell cobb pledged his honor to some disastisfied troops in Norbotk, that within three months to the Contestrate army would not only occupy Washington, but would have subdued the entire Union forces of the North. Howell has not staked anything very valuable in support of his opinion.—Louisville Journal.

The Civil Engineers of Great Britain control an annual expenditure of two hundred millions, and their own professional gains are ten millions of dollars from that expenditure.

Miss. Lee, wife of the late commander of

The Bleso is Inklaso.—The report of the Molyneav Asylum for blind women has just been issued. There are 4,000 blind women in Ireland, and nearly as many of the other sex. Dr. Wilde, the oculist, states that there is a greater proportion of blind in Ireland than in any other country of Europe except. Norway. It appears from the poor law inquiry now in progress that there are 1,700 blind paupers in the Irish work houses. Or Col Baker's California regiment, over 900 out of the 1,000, are Philadelphians—and nine out of the ten captains. It is to be increased to 1,500 mec, by adding five more companies.

kees, has issued a sensible proclamation urging his people to be true to their treaties with the Union and to take no part in the

war. The Aranas rose teaters are greatly disappointed at this.

The 37th New York regiment is called Camp Mary—in honor of Mrs. Lincoln.

The Post Office D-partinent, in consideration of the loyalty of the citizens of East Tensesser, has made arrangements for furnishing them increased possed facilities. The mails will hereafter be sent thither by way of Continual, instead of Louisville.

Incidenti, instead of Louisville.
It is said that the Hon, Emerson Etheridge is a candidate for Secretary of the Senate of Jeff. Davis has been

is a candidate for Secretary of the Ser with a fair chance of being chosen. A PHOTOGRAPH of Jeff, Davis has placed in the Police Rogue's Gailery, at Jadelphia. It is to be covered with glas prevent it from being defaced by spittal. to be covered with glass, to Major General. Frestont has arrived in Washington. He will probably command out

Sour of the Democratic editors of New York State, have been holding a secret con-yention at the Astor House. Bad time for secrees this.

secresy this.

The Territories.—At the last advices,
the Territories of disloyalty on the THE TREATFORDS.—At the last advices, there was no appearance of disloyalty on the part of the citizens of New Mexico. Later reports from the San Juan mines were more favorable. There had been refreshing showers in Taos are San Miguel counties. Mr. Steele, formerly elected Governor of the unorganized territory of Jefferson, issued a proclamation, on the 6th ult, resigning the autocal article of the propherical distriction. thority vested in him by the people and re cognizing Mr. Gilpin as Governor. He ex-horts the people to yield obedience to the United States.

Dr. WM. Elden has been appointed by Secretary Chase to a position in the Treasury, with special reference to the revenue and protection department, for which he is peculiarly qualified. The doctor is from Pennsylvania, and has given the iron and other home branches of industry much attention in years

"The cities of the South shall be shut up, and none shall open them."-Jeremish xiii. 19.

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LIOTS presi loyal m the in s The BY ALBERT PIKE, OF ARKANSAS.

Ay, shout! 'tis the day of your pride, Ye despots and lords of the earth! Teach your serfs the American name to deride And to rattle their fetters in mirth. Ay, shout! for the League of the Free Is about to be shivered to dust, And the turn branches fall from the vigoror

Wherein Liberty placed her last trust at, should for more firmly established will be Your thrones and dominions beyond the bine

Laugh on! for such folly supreme The world has yet never beheld; And ages to come will the wild story seem A tale by satisquity swelled. For nothing that time has up built, And set in the annals of crime So stupid in folly, so wretched in guilt Darkens sober tradition or rhym

It will be like the fable of Ebile's fall,

by-word of mocking and horror to all.

Ye mad! who would 'race out your name, From the league of the proud and the free And a separate, ideal sovereignty claim, Like a lone wave flung off from the sea Oh, pause! ere you plunge in the chaem That yawns in your dangerous way ; slom, convulsed with one terrible space Desert you forever and aye!

Pause! think, ere the earthquake astonish you And the thunder of war through your gree

valleys rolis!

IV.

Good God! what a title, what name Will history give to your crime In the deepest above of dishonor and shame Ye will writhe till the last hour of Time As braggarts who forged their own chains, Pulled down what their forefathers built And fainted the blood in their children's young

With the poison of slavery and guilt And freedom's bright heart he hervafter tenfold. For your folly and fall, more discouraged and cold

What flag shall float over the fires, And the smoke of your parrields war. Instead of the stars and broad stripes of your aires ?

A lone, pale, dim. mist-covered star, With the treason cloud hiding its glow, And its warning creat close to the sea Will the Eagle's wing shelter and shield you!

That wing shelters only the Free Miscall it, disguise it, hoast, brag, as se will, Ye are traitors, misled by your mad leaders still!

Turn, turn, men! Cast down in your might. The Anarche that sit at the helm! Steet, steet your proud ship from the gulf which

the nights Of treason and terror o'erwheim Turn back! From your mountains and giens From your lakes, from the rivers and seas,

From forest and precipice, cavern and der Where your forefathers bled to be free! From the graves where those glorious forefa-

The warning re-echoes: "Turn back, ere ve

# THE VIVANDIERE.

The cantinuere, or vivandiere, is an essen

tial member of the French army. She may be young or old, very pretty or fearfully ugly, but the exterior is of no consequence; she is everywhere and ever the same. If she has had points, she has many good; she is a woman, although, or because, she is a cantiniere. One thing is certain she has always an excellent heart, is fond of the soldier, and con stantly ready to do, him service. We need not draw the picture of her in her glorythat is to say, at the head of her regiment on review days, in full uniform with an oilskin the man of good appetite finds a cheap supplement to his rations; i-flers go there to play a hand of cards; and, lastly, at the canteen They pay fourpence halfpenny a day, and find their own bread, for which they have a claim to two dishes and dessert, and soup in the evening. This is not very dear, we must allow, and hence the cantinieres do not grow rich so rapidly as the restaurateurs closed her eves and awaited the result. on the Boulevards. The lowness of price does not prevent very dainty distres being ly married to a drummer in the infaphand may be maitre-d'armes, or even simple private; but the position or grade takes no difference; in the canteen the hushand does not reign, and only appears when erbance, which is rare coough .rway, while drinking little gi beer if he is a German, and most of the steen men are Abetians. The cantislere's lides are sent to the regimental school:

officers, while the majority make

The cantiniere has avereign authority is her canteen but that does not prevent her from serving. She is usually helped by a servant maid and a willing soldier, who be comes her soldier, her right arm, for a small annuity. If a quarrel breaks out, it is his duty to appeare it, and she herself puts troublesome fellows out of the door. She does not like giving credit, but she has such a good heart that she cannot bear to see a man uffer, and she finds it impossible a refuse t drop to the soldier who is very thirsty; she curses her goodness, but sie cannot resict an entreaty. We are bound to say, though, that she is paid in nine cases out of ten, and her humanity does no injury to her exchequer .-Then again, when a soldier is ill or wound ed, she will nurse him and make him broth for which she refuses payment. If the can tiniere be ugly, no one raises any objection; if is not noticed, and the circumstance is only alluded to in a song of the Pirst Empire which some regiments still sing. Here is a stanza -

When we go to buttle We put her in the van; Our enemies beholding The woman with the can In the van. Terror-stricks a and soul sick. Immediately cut stick From the woman with the can In the van!

If the cantiniere be pretty, it is a very different story; she makes ravages in the regiment, and all the young recruits suddenly uccumb to her victorious charms. The bolder men declare themselves, others sing her loveliness in lines set to a well-known tune. Here is one specimen out of three or four hundred :-

Both canteen and canteener I love to such a

I could sit a whole day, were the day twice Just tipping my giose with my sly winks at the

(Though her wine kills at forty rods, so do her

Ah! were I the sergeant, that fortunate man, And that old chap, her husband, would just kick the bucket, I would ask of the gods but one more piece of

luck - it
Would be the fair cantiniere and her can.

For the can and the can woman both. I've a possion.

When the sweet smell of her dishes floats o'er the door sill stand winking at her, and in her sweet fashion,

Though I havn't a red, she returns the wink Bless my soul! for what cause does the General make laws.

Which provide a drum major for such a girl's Turn about is fair play, every dog has his day,

Why can't I have the cantiniere and her can't

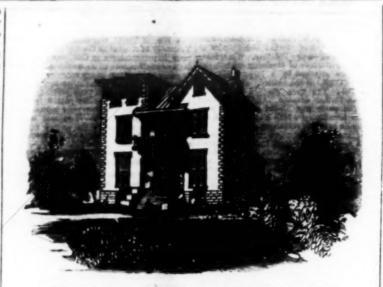
An old soldier once laid it down as an axiom that the goodness of the wine is in inverse ratio to the beauty of the cantiniere.

The cantiniere has, for the purpose of following the troops, a small eart, drawn by one or two horses, and it is this equipage that she proceeds to the review ground, where she supplies the officers and soldiers with tobacco and liquors during the repose. In the field she devotes herself to her regiment; more than once she has been seen, when the battle was raging, bearing the drop to the soldiers, and braving canister to give a drop of water to the wounded. On such days she keeps no accounts. She does not sell, but gives. So veral cantiniers have been decorated, and the exploits of one of them went the rounds of Europe. A drama was made of them, which comprises all the qualities of the soldier's other, under the title of "La Vivandier de la Grande Armee

# OLD LOVE AND BURGLARY.

About two weeks since the wife of a Sacra ento street merchant whose residence is in hat on her head, and harrel on her back .- Stockton street, a little north of Pacific, was Everybody who saw Jenny Lind in the suddenly awakened, late in the night, by foot-Daughter of the Regiment," will remember steps in her bedroom, and the next moment d stri- the light of a dark lantern flooded her facped trowsers and pretty little boots. Fortu so near that she could almost feel the heat nately, however, the drum is not always be. and hear the suppressed breathing of the ining beaten; glory and noise are not sufficient truder. She was entirely alone. Her hus to fill the stomach. Hence, on returning to band had gone to Sacramento two days te the barracks, the cantiniere takes off her uni- fore, and the only person in the house beside form and assumes her canteen dress, and de- herself was a servant girl, who slept in the votes herself entirely to the thousand duties story beneath. She comprehended all. The of the canteen. This is not exactly what the bouse had been entered by burglars, who civilian may suppose; it is at once a restau- knew of the absence of the husband; and the spirit shop, a cafe, a brewery and a person who held the lantern was probably bearding house. It is here that the soldiers armed and prepared to silence the first at and the officers at times come to drink their tempt at alarm with the stroke of a knife or morning drop; the volunteer cats there a "billy." Her presence of mind did not for portion of the money his family send him; sake her. It doubtless requires resignation and fortitude in a woman to witness, or lister to, without scream or expostulation, the ran sacking of her repositories of laces, and the the non-commissioned officers have their appropriation of her jewelry and other valu ables; but the lady very rationally deemed her life of more consideration than all the laces and diamonds in the world, and with out thinking of what the rascals would beln themselves to, or what leave as worthless, sh

The light was withdrawn from her face and she heard the opening of drawers, the caten, for there are some cantinieres who are rustling of silks, the picking of locks, and oc perfect cordons-bleus, worthy of exsenting a casionally a low whisper of surprise or disdish meditated by Mimi Vernon, the man appointment. Then there was silence for with the big crown pieces. The cantiniere is full minute-it seemed an hour to her-and a soft footstep approached the bed, and the try, or a bagier in the cavalry; sometimes her glare of the lantern again fell upon her face. Through the closed lids of her eyes she say the light, but remained calm and motionless in its scrutinizing rays, fearful that the least movement might imperil her life. What ent of suspense! The light was removed from her face, and she felt that some on off duty he smokes a great many pipes one was leaving against the bed. Still she re mained motionless now more through feeling of terror than the counsel of policy Nor did she stir when the warm breath burgiar touched her cheek. Not until his lips pressed her forchead did she spring up and premod her forchead did she spring half shriek, "Who is in this room?"



### JOHN TYLER'S RESIDENCE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

Mr. Tyler's summer residence is built of to hear the Germans sing, and witness the

"Hush!" responded a voice in a hourse | whisper, while a rough hand was laid on her shoulder. "Speak nothing, and fear no thing." The next moment she heard the sound of retreating footsteps and the creak ing of a shutter, and then all was still again. Satisfied that she was alone, she sprang from the bed, and touching a lighted match to the burner, sank into a chair, completely pros trated with the danger through which she had passed. Recovering, she closed and fast ened the window through which the burnlar had entered, and then looked around to ascer. tain of what she had been plundered.

The drawers were in contusion, and almost verything with a lock to it had been open ed, but, strange to say, little or nothing was missing. A casket of jewelry was open on the bureau, but the diamonds and the gold were all there, and her watch hung where she had placed it on retiring. Beside the casket, she discovered a little roll of paper, She picked it up, and found that it enveloped a hard substance, that that hard substance was a ring, and that that ring had been given to her many years before, and had been in her prosession ever since. Halt bewildered at the singular proceeding, she was about casting the scrap of paper from her, when her eye caught the marks of a pencil upon it. She

"This ring which was once mine, tells me in whose home I am. I did not know you were in California. You know I am an outlaw-the world knows it, and I do not care to deny it-but fallen as I am, I cannot rob you, Maria. Forgive me, and God bless

This explained all She tend the scroll, and dropping upon her knees, prayed for him who had written it. And who was "Henry Ten years ago he loved that same Maria, they both lived in Brooklyn; and he would have made her his wife-for she told him she would be his had he not taken to drink and gambling, and finally forged the name of his employer, for which he was given a home in Sing Sing. When he was worthy of her love he gave her that ring, and she had kept it in remembrance of what he had been. This is the story of the ring.

On the return of the husband from Sacra aento, the wife related the adventure, and showed him the note: but he is not jealous nor has he attempted to arrest the burglar.

# OUR DEAD SOLDIER-BOY."

BY HENRY MORFORD

He died before he had reached the field Where the battle cry was soun His dear young life he must sadiy yield With his comcades in camp surrounding Oh, had he but lived"-is the mournful ery Of the weeping mother who bore him-Had he lived, on some stricken field to die ess sad would our grief be o'er him!

Oh, breathe not the thought! Though easy it b There are truer lights that our eyes should see What less of a hero is he who falls The ladder of honor accending,-Than he who has mounted the diggy walls With his fame the wide air rending !

Not the thing that is done, but the wish and

Not the power, but the heart of daring. These make our pride, when the deaf lie still And our heaviest grief we are bearing He gave to his country the hopes of youth-Hosleeps, all darkly and lowly ; But our solier-boy has died for the truth. And his patriot grave is holy.

When the struggle is done-some future year And our national light is breaking,bur soldier boy will be doubly dear, Who died when the country was waking, Let the roses bloom round his fair young head, And his tomb be a theme for story; For not one of the patriot army is dead, But has part in the nation's glory ! New York Allen

\* Charles P. Shinn, of Ocean County, New Jer sey, lately resident in this city, a member of th Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volum teers,-who died at Camp Scott, York, Pennsyl ania, on the 8th of June, aged nineteen. The reading public are so anxious for

war articles, that editors are thinking of he ving their editorials "set" in percussion

"caps" in order that they may always have

the real snap in them

wood, and is now the head-quarters of Col. performances of the Turners. The ex-Presi-Max Webber, 20th New York Regiment, dent left his house at Hampton Creek elegant-Generals Butler and Pierce, with their staffs by furnished; busts of Schiller and Gothe and ladies, were present on a recent evening appropriately adorn Col. Webber's quarters.

#### Calkin's Transparent Eye-Shade, OR OCCHIOMBRA

We take the following description of this useful article from the London Druggist and

This eye shade consists of a very light wire frame-work, over which is extended an extremely fine transparent fabric of gauze or other material. A portion of the framework almost invisible to the by stander) rests upon the nose, passes close to the face under the eyes to the temples, supporting the fabric at the lower part of the shade, thus forming a large chamber for the eyes. The material of which it is formed is sufficiently fine to protect the eyes from wind, sun, or dust, yet at the same time it permits the passage of the as to avoid the retention of the heat of the face; this advantage is still further insured. by a lengthened opening in the upper part at

Its appearance, as shown in the engraving,





is that of the usual shade; but more symme trical and elegant in its outline.

The shade can be placed and removed with the same case as a pair of specia les; and is so light as to be scarcely perceptible to the wearer, being in weight about half an ounce.

If necessary, the fabric may be doubled, to requirements of those with weak or inflamed eyes.

It is suggested that it will be found of great service to those who travel by railroad as a protection from sun and sand in tropical regions, and from sleet, wind, and the painful glare from the snow in colder situations. It also relieves the angler from wind and glare reflected from the surface of the water; and will be found of especial service to ladies, and those who visit the sea side, protecting them from excessive wind and light, rendering it unnecessary for them to wear veils, and thus allowing free respiration of the pure sea air.

It does not in any way interfere with the wearing of spectacles; and is manufactured in different colors to meet the tastes of those who adopt it, and to suit those persons whose eyes require a neutral, blue, green, or any other tint. The construction of the shade is fully

shown in Fig. 2, where A A represents a spring fitting closely round the forehead just above the eyebrows and a portion of the B B, another portion of the framework,

slightly in advance of A A, leaving an open gauge or other material C C, another portion of flexible material,

temples, and supporting the fabric from D D, and forming the closed chamber. D D, the portion of the framework which

constitutes the external outline of the shade, assisting to support the fabric. Herbert's aunt took a good deal of

suble to make him a good little boy. He is my to I again, I shall positively-a a achew!"

### CHOICE OF COLORS IN DRESS.

There is no better evidence of personal taste and refinement than in the selection of ground. dress, and it is more strikingly apparent in the use of colors. The ladies have a wider field for the exercise of their taste for fast like that of the buttercup, contras colors than men have, the latter being by black, and is becoming to brunetten when fashion or custom restricted to a few of the not placed next the skin; but pale yellow or more subdued colors, and rarely flash out in greenish yellow suits no one, especially those brilliant hues, except in a resplendent vest or magnificent tie. To ladies who have unlimited range of all the hues prismatic or etherwise, judgment in selecting colors to harmonize with their complexions, is of first mportance.

There is one class of persons, possessed of nore money than taste, who estimate colors by their cost only, and will purchase the most expensive merely because they are expensive and fashionable. Of this class was a certain lady of whom it is related that, in reply to Sir Joshua Reynold's inquiry as to what color the dress of hersel( and husband, who where then sitting, should be painted, asked which were the most expensive colors? "Carmine and ultramarine," replied the artist. "Then," rejoined the lady, "paint me in ultramarine, and my husband in car-

We hear constantly of fashionable colors, and these fashionable colors are forever changing; moreover, we hear more of their novelty than of their beauty. All who wish to be fashionable wear these colors because they are fashionable, and because they are new; but they do not consider whether they are adapted to the complexion and age of the wearer, or whether they are in harmony with the rest of the dress. What should we say to a person who, with the right hand plays an air in C major, and, with the left, an accompaniment in F minor? The merest novice in music would be conscious of the discord thus produced; yet as regards colors, the educated eye is constantly shocked by combination of colors as startling and inhar

As the object of all decoration in dress is to improve, or set off to the greatest advantage, the personal appearance of the wearer it follows that the colors employed should be suitable to the complexion; and, as complexions are so various, it is quite impossible that the fashionable color, though it may suit a few individuals, can be becoming to all. Instead, therefore, of blindly following fashion, as a sheep will follow the leader of the flock even to destruction, I should like to see every lady select and wear the precise shade of color which is not only best adapted to her peculiar complexion, but is in perfect harnony with the rest of her habiliments, and in eccordance with her years and condition,

I have stated that the Orienta's, and other nhabitants of tropical countries, such as the negroes of the West Indies, love to clothe themselves in brilliant and positive colorsred and yellow, for instance. They are quite right in so doing. These bright colors con-trast well with their dusky complexions. With us "pale faces" it is different; we cannot bear positive colors in immediate contact with the skin without injury to the com-

Of all colors, perhaps the most trying to the complexion are the different shades of lilac and purple. The tashionable and really beautiful mauve and its varieties, of course, included in this category. In accordance with the well known law of optics that all colors, simple or compound, have a tendency to tint surrounding objects with a faint spec trum of their complementary color, those above mentioned, which require for their harmony various tints of yellow and green, impart these supplementary colors to the complexion. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, of all complexions, those which turn upon the yellow are the most unpleasant in their effect-and pro-ably for this reason, that in this climate it is always a sign of bad together, old and young, big and little, we health

But, it will be asked, is there no means of harmonizing colors so beautiful in themselves with the complexion, and so avoiding these ill effects? To a certain extent this done, and as follows:

Should the complexion be dark, the purple of what he ought to pay them, ranging from tint may be dark also, because, by contrast, one dollar to six dollars a month. it makes the complexion appear fairer; if the skin be pale or fair, the tint should be lighter. In either case the color should never be he thought could do better for himself by his placed next the skin, but should be parted industry and enterprise, he would advise him from it by the hair and a ruche of tulle, which produce the neutralizing effect of such good characters, that there was no diffgray. Should the complexion still appear culty in their procuring situations. It was too yellow, green leaves or green ribbons may be worn as trimmings. These will often neutralise lilac and purple colors, and thus prevent their imparting an unfavorable hue to the skin.

Searcely less difficult than mauve to harmenize with the complexion is the equally beautiful color called " magenta " The complimentary color would be yellow green; magenta," therefore, requires very nice treatment to make it becoming. It must be subdued when near the skin, and this is best done by intermixture with black; either by diminishing its brightness by nearly covering it with black lace, or by introducing the color in very small quantity only. In connection space between the two for the free escape of with this color, I have recently observed generated heat, also supporting the fabric of some curions effects. First, as to its appearance alone; if in great quantity, the colors though beautiful in itself, is glowing, and which rests on the nose under the eyes, and difficult to harmonize with its accompanitakes the shape of the face extending to the ments. Secondly, as to its combination with black; if the black and the magenta-color of rules by which the quality and arrange be in nearly equal quantities-such, for instance, as in checks of a square inch of each color-the general effect is dull, and somewhat-neutral. If, on the contrary, the checks consist of magenta and white, alternately, a bright effect will be produced.

Again, if the ground be black, with very varieties produced by the fanciers; and to my a three-year old; the other day we heard her narrow stripes or cross bars of magenta color, mind, an intelligent bird and a good song m:-" Herby, I have no objection to s bright, but yet unsubdued effect will result. ster is not one whit the less attractive because your enjoying yourself in every way; but if This last effect is produced on the principle the colors of its plumage are not arranged you ever put cayenne pepper into my smuff tont, as light is most brilliant when con- precisely according to the fancier's rules. trasted with a large portion of darkness- Routledge Natural History.

like the stars in a cloudless sky-so a small portion of bright color is enhanced by con trast with a dark, and especially a black

Yellow, also, is a difficult color to harmo nize with the complexion. A bright yellow,

with pale complexions. Its effect is to die

fuse, by contrast, a purple hue over the com-

# plexion, and this is certainly no addition to ANECDOTE TOLD BY GEN. SCOTT

Mr. J. G. Birney, a number of years ago, published an account of a conversation Gen. Scott, from which we take the follow

"He told me a pleasant anecdote about the emancipation of a large number of slaves in Virginia, of which State, you know, he is a native. The substance of the story was as follows: When the General was a lad, there was still living an old Indian woman, name Hannah, reputed to be a slave. She was almost a centenarian. She had been unusually prolific, and her descendants, now number by the hundred, were all held as slaves --More than thirty of them were held by Mr. Scott, brother of the General. How they came into his possession was not men

"It began to be whispered round in the neighborhood that Hannah's posterity could not be held in bondage, according to the laws of Virginia, because she was a free Indian woman, who had 'taken up' with a slave, a the phrase is, and lived with him as his wife, performing servile work on the plantation for permission to remain there. The slaves con cerned instituted a suit for their freedom, and the necessary counsel was employed. The chief management devolved upon Frank, an active, intelligent and faithful servant-one of the number held by Mr. Scott. Scott, now General, became warmly interest ed for Frank and his co-plaintiffs. He made memoranda for him on paper, filled up his blank subpornes, and did all that a young unprofessional scribe could do to assist him in preparing the cause for a hearing. It was a difficult matter to secure the attendance of witnesses, many of them being old, and scattered about the country. On this account, the cause was continued through several terms. A short time before the Court was to be held, Frank would go to his master, and a conversation of this kind would take place:

" Master, I come to ask leave to go and serve my subpænas. "'Certainly, Frank; you can go if you think it is time. With so much at stake for yourself and others, you ought to be diligent

secure the attendance of your witnesses. "'I may stand in need of a little money, sir, to pay ferriages and other expenses.

" 'Very true, Frank. Here are five dollars

for you. But how are you going?" 'Afoot, sir.' " You had better take a horse, Frank;

you will be able to get through your busines and come back sooner. Take Roger; and w he must be fed, too, here is as much more money to pay the charges." " 'Thankee, master.'

"Old Hannah was finally proved never to have been legally a slave; and, as partus quitur ventrem, all her offspring were declared free. Frank came home from the scene of triumph and exclaimed, 'Well, mas ter, we've gained our cause! "Have you, Frank? Well, what are you

that are with me going to do with your nelves 95

" As for us, master, we can't leave you. " But I cannot afford to pay the wages you will expect, Frank.

". There won't be much in the way as to that, sir. We have thought that, take us all should be worth to you what we have been used to receiving all along."

"But that will never do, Frank. I cannot agree to that. You must have wages for your

" Mr. Scott accordingly made an estimate emancipated slaves remained with him to the day of his death. When he saw one who to seek other employment; and they ber only in this way that any of them left him.

"This anecdote illustrates the feeling that prevailed in old Virginia, as contrasted with the feeling of modern Virginia."

CANARIES.-Rather more than three hun dred years ago, a ship partly laden with little green birds captured in the Canary Islands having been wrecked near Elba, the birds made their escape, flew to the island and there settled themselves. Numbers of them were caught by the inhabitants, and on account of their sprightly vivacity and the brilliancy of their voice they soon became great favorites, and rapidly spread over Europe The original color of the capary is not the bright yellow with which its feathers are generally tinted, but a kind of dappled olive green, black and yellow, either color predeminating according to circumstances. By careful management, the bird-fanciers are able to procure canaries of every tint be tween the three colors, having instituted a set ment of the coloring is reduced to a regular system. Still the original dappled green " always apt to make its appearance; and even when two colored birds are mated, a green one is pretty sure to be found in the nest. For my own part I care little for the artificial

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### BABY LOUISE.

I.

I'm in love with you, baby Louise! With your silken hair and your soft blue eves. And the dreamy wisdom that in them lies, And the faint, sweet smile you brought from the

God's sunshine, baby Louise

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II.

When you fold your hands, baby Louise, Your hands, like a fairy's so tiny and fair, With a pretty, innocent, saint-like air,
Are you trying to think of some angel-taught

You learned above, baby Louise?

I'm in love with you, baby Louise!-Why, you never raise your beautiful head! Some day, little one, your cheek will grow red With a flush of delight, to hear the words said, "I love you," baby Louise.

Do you hear me, baby Louise? I have sung your praises for nearly an hour, And your lashes keep drooping lower and lower And-you've gone to sleep, like a weary flower, Ungrateful baby Louise

# VIOLET;

# THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE

BY PIERCE EGAN.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER LXXV.

The bullet which Erle received within his breast was well aimed, but it was not fatal. He suffered, in fact, more from the journey

which followed closely upon the receipt of the wound, than he did from the lead itself. Loss of blood and inflammation did their work, and kept him confined to his chamber for some time, unconscious whither he had own. been transported, and unknowing those who occasionally hung over his couch during the worst paroxysms of the brain fever by which he had been attacked.

When the fever had subsided, and all danger was over, his recovery was almost as rapid as had been his illness. Youth, native strength, a constitution that had been hardened from his childhood upwards by physical exercises, all combined to restore him to comparative health in a very short time.

As soon as he was able to rise from his bed, he requested to be permitted to quit the house in which he was located; but neither the nurse who waited on him, nor the doctor who attended him, would hear of such a step at present.

There seemed to him to be a long and strange interregnum between his lost memory at Kingswood Chase and his first recollection here He had a vague idea of some female face hovering over him in his illness; it was not that of Lady Maud, nor was it that of the nurse. It was not so fair and innocentlybeautiful as that of the former, but it was far pleasanter, handsomer, and younger than that of the latter. It had worn a tender, anxious expression, and the large, liquid eyes seemed to have regarded him with pitying solicitude while he lay helpless; but at best it was a floating notion, and might have been a chimera of the brain after all.

If he tried to persuade himself into this belief, he found the task one more difficult than he cared to own.

He recognized the apartment in which he had been placed. He had occupied it before. It was the first chamber he had slept in in London, and he knew that the house of which it formed a part was tenanted by Sir Harris Stanhope and family.

He could not imagine wherefore and by what means he had been brought back hither; but being here, he had a strong impression watched over him during his violent fever You have excellent intelligence, a cultivated himself with coldness to her; but his hopes was that of Beatrice Stanhope. He knew that his mind had wandered, and that he had spoken iccoherently; he was very solicitous to know of what his ravings consisted while she was present. Now he was able to leave his bed, to sit up, and walk about, he saw the face no more; he feared that he should. He was relieved that it did not come. But Carlton did not visit him, nor even Sir Harris Stanhope himself, and that he thought

Why am I brought here?" was a question he perpetually asked himself, without being able to answer it. It was, however, answer ed at an unexpected moment.

On rising one morning, the third after he had been able to leave his bed, he found the door of an adjoining room, which had previously been kept locked, ajar. He pushed it open, and entering the apartment, found himself in the presence of Sir Harris Stanhope .-The astute diplomatist arose, with an appearance of frank warmth, and taking his hand, pressed it with every appearance of genuine kindliness.

"I congratulate you upon your recovery from a very sharp attack, Mr. Gower," he said, in a friendly tone. "You have had, I Maud, and won her nobly, too! His heart may say, two narrow escapes, one from a swelled at the thought. very deadly missile, and the other from a very dangerous attack of fever on the he saw that his imagination was at play by

"I thank you, Sir Harris, for your kind of his tipe. Presently he turned to Sir Har congratulations," returned Erle, in a clear ris, and said, slowly and somewhat earnestly, and somewhat decided tone. "I am as yet "What is the reverse of this pleasing pichardly competent to judge of the true nature | ture?" of the escapes I have had, but I have no doubt I shall be able to appreciate their dan- my proposition?" said Sir Harris. ger when I am better acquainted with it. I ellere, however, that I am greatly indebted

"I beg you won't mention it," interposed

" You will at least do me the favor to per mit me to mention one thing," continued Erle, "and that is, the surprise I feel at finding myself beneath your roof."

"Ob, that is a little arrangement between nyself and Lord Kingswood," responded Sir Harris, with a quict smile.

"Will you do me the honor to explain to me the particulars of that little arrange ment?" inquired Erle, gazing upon him stead

"Do you think you can endure the fatigue of a somewhat prolonged conversation?" in quired Sir Harris, with affected solicitude. "I have no doubt of it," returned Erle, in

the same decisive tone. "I am at your service, then," returned Sh Harris, " and so be scated, Mr. Gower."

Erle complied promptly, and Sir Harris arranged himself comfortably in an easy chair. He took a large pinch of snuff, and commenced:--

"To abbreviate a long story, Mr. Gower, he said, "I have known Lord Kingswood for thirty years, and I know your history down to the present time."

Erle reddened and bowed; he felt that he should be glad if he knew all of it himself. "I may add," continued Sir Harris, in a self-sufficient tone, "that I am acquainted

with your secret history, Mr. Gower.' Erle slightly and silently bowed again .-Sir Harris observed a slight contraction of his brows, and knew that he was on danger

ous ground. "I only allude to it," he said, in a smooth tone, and with a bland smile, " for the purpose of observing that, at the proper time and in the proper place, the knowledge, hid den, I am aware, at the present from you, will stand you in good stead; at present it can be of no service to you; on the contrary, it would be a positive injury to your presen as well as to your future prospects. We will, therefore, if you please, let it stand as it does, until we can make use of it to some

"It appears to me," said Erle, with a frown that my secret history, as you are pleased to term it, is a species of capital, employed for the furtherance of every interest except my

"You judge rashly, young man," rejoined Sir Harris; " but it is pardonable. Young as you are, circumstanced as you have been, it is not surprising that you should jump to erroneous conclusions. Hear from me, who know it, that at the present instant it is a disadvantage to you; at a later period, not, perhaps, so very far hence, it will prove of great and important value to you. I know your present condition as well as I know of your recent clandestine visit to Kingswood Hallas well, indeed, as that I know you were conveyed bleeding and senseless hither, and that you are here now. By the way, do you

know who sent that bullet through you?"

Erle waved his hand. "It is irrelevant, Proceed," he answered, somewhat impa

tiently Sir Harris took a pinch of snuff, and bending his head acquiescently, went on-" You are, Mr. Gower-pardon my plainnesswholly in the power of one who can and will prove to you a most excellent friend or a most bitter and merciless enemy. But you have promised obedience to his wishes, and I have no right therefore to assume that you have any intention to treat them in a hostile spirit. Now, mark me. Mr. Gower, your position with Mr. Vernon is one of the meanest and most abject dependence-"

"Sir Harris Stanhope!" ejaculated Erle, flercely.

"Do not misinterpret my meaning," con tinued Sir Harris, calmly. "I say your position, without any reference to you personally; on the contrary. Assured that you possess a high and noble nature, that you are actuated by generous and elevated sentiments, I appeal to you to throw off that galling yoke, and act independently, as becomes a brave and acomplished gentleman."

" Well, sir ?" said Erle, coldly, as Sir Harris

paused to take breath. mind, youth, activity and energy. I am prepared to place in your hands at any moment from to day a lucrative and honorable appointment in the Government of India to provide all preliminary expenses, to fit you out, and forward you to your appointed post him were ringing in his ears. with the equipments of a nobleman, and to engage that, in a comparatively brief term. you shall return to your native land rich, h norable, and master of a situation to which you may now perhaps lift you eyes hopefully,

Erle mused for a minute. The temptation was great. It would be a grand way to win Lady Maud. He knew that she would be that had bent over him watchfully, or had flitfaithful to him in his absence, and on his return, loaded with the honors a clear head, a bold heart, and great energy would obtain for him-and the wealth he should speedily amass, he could, with an unabrased consc ence, take her from home and friends to his heart, if they, as no doubt they would, refused their sanction to his union with her. It was, indeed, a path which seemed to open before him direct to all he coveted. He was young, very young; what would be a few brief years, if, by enduring their trials, he won

but which, without my aid, you can never

Sir Harris Stanhope watched him closely brain; but you, no doubt, bear a charmed the enlargement of his eyes, by their quick and brilliant flashes, and by the restless play

> "You mean, of course, should you reject "I do," replied Erle.

> Bir Harris shrugged his shoulders.
> "I have told you," he rejoined, "that you are



# THE BATTERY AT SEWALL'S POINT.

tory on which Norfolk stands, and is opposite nearly midway between Fortress Monroe at Richmond. The width of the channel pay their respects to Sewall's Point.

We are indebted to Frank Leslie's Paper | and Newport News. Its exact strength is, of here, however, renders Sewall's Point of little for the above sketch of the secession hattery near Fortress Monroe—so often mentioned in the despatches from the latter place. Sewall's at the Navy Yard were ample for that purious the federal troops in advancing upon Nor-Point forms an extreme point of the promon- pose. It has also been supplied with rifled folk. The new rifled cannon at Fortres

absolutely in the power of a merciless enemy. | you again. I feared-I thought you would | A woman who truly loves, Mr. Gower, can You will no longer be permitted to minister to the revengeful machinations of Horace Vernon, you will at the same time be thrust into the world as an outcast, hunted from place to place, knowing no peace nor no rest. are modes of persecution of which the law can take no hold, but which are, nevertheless, murderously destructive in their character,

"Hold!" cried Erle, with a contemptu gesture. " You are speaking of me as if I had neither will, energy, nor power of actionas if I had no voice to make my wrongs heard, nor strength to battle with my persecutors-

and you would be pursued until you found

life such a burden-

"Stay," cried Sir Harris, hastily. " We are discussing the reverse before I have pointed out the whole of the merits of the obverse. I have invested the appointment I have offered to you with the chance of honors and wealth: but there remains a vet greater and more fascinating inducement to accept the return forpost than any I have named."

Erle recoiled a little. "What is that?" he sked, mistrustfully.

"I have it within you chamber. I will his seat. "Attend me, if you please," he added, with a low chuckle

manner, and pushed rather than led him into Sit down, Erle." an adjoining apartment. Erle had barely entered, when Sir Harris, quitting his hold, retreated from the room, and closed the

Erle's eyes ran round the apartment; he saw a female scated at a table, apparently sending over a book or picture. The nois of his entrance caused her to turn her head, and seeing him she immediately rose and ad-

vanced towards him. He turned and looked behind him; he ound that Sir Harris had disappeared, and

hat he was alone with Beatrice Stanhope, When, on first returning to consciousnes e discovered that he was in the house of Sir Harris Stanhope, the probability of some such interview as this presented itself vividiy to his mind. He hoped with much fervo Well, sir," iterated Sir Harris, "a path is that it might not come to pass, because it would be imperative upon him to deport were frustrated, and she was now alone with him; and to render his condition more painfully embarrassing, her father's last words respecting the fascinating inducement to accept the appointment he had offered to

> He seemed at a glance to see the whole thing clearly, and he felt that had not his heart been already surrendered to Lady Mand, it would have tried his powers of self denial to the utmost to have declined the appointment and the lady. As Beatrice turned her pallid face to him, and gazed upon bira with a melancholy expression in her large dark, brilliant eyes, he recognized the face ted about the room during his illness; and a was not possible to repress a grateful emotion taking possession of his breast.

But he remembered, too, their last parting and he feared to display the really kind and friendly sentiments he entertained for her, because she might misconstrue them; yet out of genuine gratitude for her watchful tenderness in his sick chamber, it was impossible to treat her with apathy or indifference. Indeed, she did not give him the chance.

She had been prepared by her father for this interview, and she had dressed herself naturally, her beauty was materially heightfectly suit the contour of her face,

He saw a tour glisten in her eye, and he

felt that an expression of pain passed over his features, which she instantly observed. "I thank you, Beatrice," he said, in a voic that slightly trembled, " with carnestness and sincerity. I am deeply sensible of your kind attentions to me when stretched upon my sick couch; be sure that I fervently appreciate them. Yet, if I might dare express such a wish, I would that you had been less kind to one who has it not in his power to make a just return for it,"

" Nonsense, Erle," she replied, softly, while a rosy blush stole over her pale cheeks. You know we are friends. You remember when last we met we agreed upon that point -and friends, you know, reciprocally return kindness for kindness."

"I should be glad to know," he returned quickly, "how I might be able, if inade-quately, to make, as a friend, an acceptable

"Playing the nurse when you were ill. she interrupted, with her low, musical laugh. " Pray consider that you have amply repaid me by getting well. Now, do not make any show it to you," he said, rising abruptly from further allusion to it. Erle, because it make me blush. Now, though roses on the cheek are desirable generally, they are not welcom-He took hold of Erle's arm in a playful when we know they have no business there

> "Do as your nurse tells you, like a good obedient boy," she said, forgetting her own injunctions to him. "There," she added, as he sank into a couch, "that is proper, and-

may I sit by your side, if you please? This was said in a light tone of banter which disconcerted him, and he was not any the more composed to find that, before he could reply, she placed herself so near to him, that, when she spoke, her shoulde

touched his The cloquent blood rushed into his face nd crimsoned forehead and nick. He turned cast his gaze out of the window, feeling the an eclaircimement was but the question of

" Have you seen Carlton?' she said, as she ound him remain silent.

He replied in the negative he added.

He smided. "No, indeed," he returned. ." He is going to be married," she rejoined fixing her large, dark eyes on his.

"Married!" he ejaculated, in an affected rprise, for he knew of the passion he lead accived for Violet. Mercy! how you start?" she exclaimed,

laughingly. "Why, is not marriage the aim the hope, the end-yes, Erle, emphatically the end of youth ?"

"To whom is he to be married?" he inter rogated, hastily.

" Well, anyone who knows Carlton might well ask that," she returned, still mirthfully "He has fixed his heart on so many, but his mind only at last on one; and who do yo think that one is 8 But you will never guess indeed, I question if you know her. Since you disappeared from Beighton so suddenly what a mysterious creature you are you vanish like the spectre in a ghost story, and you appear again-

" But Carlton's marriage -it interests me," interrupted Erle, to divert her at eation from himself.

"Well, latterly, Carlton has renewed his intimacy with Cyril Kingswood," she said, placing her hand, as if unconsciously, upon his shoulder, " and Cyril has been paying his with exquisite taste. Charming as she was addresses, as you are aware, to Miss Eleanore Cotton, the daughter of a merchant prince, ened by her admirably-fitting dress, the ar- He has insisted on Cariton accompanying to rangement of a flower, a ribbon, a trinket, give him aid in making love-a very dange and the elegance with which her luxurisot rous piece of service for Cyrit to require of and glossy hair was disposed so as to per- Carlton to undertake; however, things have gone shoothly, and turned out favorably. She approached him with a joyous smile, Carlton was introduced to Miss Eleanore's and held out both her white, small hands to sister, a pretty girl, named Henrietta. She him. He took them, and she pressed them had a heart and no sweetheart—Cariton had with emotion, "for this honorable explana" ference with your wife has not made you pass frankly and warmly, as though, independent a heart and at least twenty sweethearts be- tion. It is noble of you--it is just to me. It an uneasy night," he added, sarcastically.

rarely help betraying it to him who has won her. So he thought, to use his own vulgar axiom, that one live duck was worth twenty imaginary swars; he proposed-was a cepted. The two papes have arranged matters, and Cyril and Carlton will, of ourse, be married together. Do you not wish them joy, Erle?"

She looked steadfastly into his eyes as she put the question to him, and he slowly turned his head away.

"You are sile at," she said, leaning her face upon his shoulder, " and cold. Oh, Erle! is this the way to treat me ?" She took his hand and gently pressed it.

He disengaged himself gently, and rose up "Beatrice," he said, in a low but clear, firm voice, "hear me—I am anxious that there should be no misunderstanding between you and me. You believe me, will you not, when I say that no earthly consideration would induce me to equivocate olor, varnish or tarnish the truth "

"I have the very greatest faith in the in grity of your word," she answered, fiduly. This preface sounded like a death knell in

"I thank you; but you are only just to me," he responded. "The a believe me when I tell you that I entertain for you the sentiments of sincere, true affection, and I hope, asting friendship."

She turned as white as marble, and a vio lent ringing in the cars almost prevented her hearing his words.

"I esteem you, Beatrice," he continued, speaking with extrestness, "so highly that, but for one circumstance, the friesdaidp I feel for you would have been passionate

She parced her white lips, and said in an indistinct tone, while her floshing eyes rested eagerly on his "In the name of Heaven,

what circumstance was that?" "I level ore I as a year," he replied

She fell back upon the soca in an almost it in time to see Sir Harris Stanhope fall back lifeless condition. He approached her, but in the arms of his servants in an apoplectic fit. he waved him eff. It is but a sudden faintass," she whispered. "I shall be better pre-their master in his bed, despatched messen sently. I have been taught to control my gees for a doctor and Mr Carlton Stankope,

ture again. She wiped the clammy, death like modstare from for white brow, and said,

"Pray proceed, Mr. Gower, never heed my

say hourly recipient of your gentle atten- was an unusually full attendance. of gratefulness? Young, beautiful, accounted and lively conversation the very forgiest, dearest love, if my heaffiled | moonless night they fistened upon the Marnot been previously irrevocably devoted to quis of Chillingham. He advanced towards another? yours, and yours alone, it would him with hurried steps, and stood before him have been. Beatrice "

it. She wept passenately. Erle bent over Kiegswood's face, and took instant offence at have been to deserve you and to bitterly wrong her whose love I have won, Beatrice,"

the scoraful expression of his features and the apparently insulting position he assumed.

He carled his lip so as just to show his wrong her whose love I have won, Beatrice," He carled his hip so as just to show his he said, in a soft, how tone. "You would not teeth. He was not a person to be insulted have wished this?"

"Not to have saved my life " she exclaim. than Lord Kingswood's, as well as his post in est, using up, and speaking with firmness. She turned her pallet face to his, and he Kingswook, he said slowly. functed that in her lustrous eyes he beneld a "You are a villain," responded Lord Kingsglesm of cuthusism.

of all other influences or emotions, she was side. None of them cared for him, and he is a disappointment, I own, such an one as I "You are a scoundrel," shouted Lord Kings-really glad to see him. "I am so glad to see quickly perceived that Miss Henrietta did. have never had, and, thank Heaven, such as I wood, in tones which were heard all over the

can never have again. It was a dream, de licious while it lasted. I am awake now, and, Erle, we are frienda."

He took it, and presend it ardently with his ipa. "Friends indeed," he replied.

She withdrew her hand, and said-" We understand each other now, but to make our understanding complete, tell me, when you entered this room, was it with the spec purpose of having an interview with m

"I was unconscious that you were here," he replied.

"You have entered into no compact with Lord Kingswood to accept an appointmen abroad, and with it my hand?" she asked carnestly.

"Nor with my father?" she continued.
"Nor with him," he answered. "He did indeed offer me a post such as you mention with a fascinating inducement, but there was no compact."

"I was the fascinating inducement, then, she exclaimed, "and you were ushered in here to see whether it was worth your con-sideration; oh, I see it all now," she added, a hot flush of crimson mantling to her brow.
"I was to be disposed of like a chattel or an appointment," and she dashed the tears of rexation from her eyes. "I acquit you, Erie, of being in any way a party to this degra-ding barter of my hand, but I will meet it in its own fashion. Parewell; it is probable we may never meet again; if we should, it must be as strangers. I will not risk a danger before which I may fall. Heaven blees you!" She flung her arms around his neck, and sobbed violently, as she gasped out-" May you be happy with Lady Maud."

Her instinct told her who had won his heart. A thousand trifles rushed into her

memory to confirm it. Accustomed to control her feelings, Bes trice withdrew herself hastily from his arms, wiped the tears from her eyes, and saying to him-"I comprehend the difficulty in which

you are placed," she rang the bell violently. On a servant making his appearance, she said..." Inform Sir Harris Stanbope I wish to speak with him."

The man disappeared, and almost immediately Sir Harris made his appearance, rub bing his hands, and smiling.

She drew herself up, and with a stern coun-

tenance and voice, she said-" You laid be fore me, sir, a proposition with which my future condition was intimately connected. It was, in fact, a matrimonial engagement with Mr. Erle Gower."

"Precisely," returned her father, rather disconcerted by her manner. "Present properity and happy marriage between two young, handsome people, and glorious pros-

pects hereafter." "Of the glorious prospects, and the ultimate object of the union, Bir Harris, I have not apoken to Mr. Gower," she continued, speaking in loud, clear tones, "and for this reason, sir, I have wholly settered my views upon the matter. I positively and most determinedly decline the honor of Gower's hand, and have decided that my destiny shall pursue an entirely different course to that which you have so care fully - without consulting my real happiness-intended and arranged for

So saying, she, without another word, glided swiftly out of the apartment, and hur

ried to her chamber. Sir Harris turned passionately to Erle. What does this mean, sir ?" he cried, with a burst of passion.

"I have no explanations to make," returned

Erle, haughtily.
"But I will know," shricked Sir Harris, foaming at the mouth. "Defled by my own child, a butterfly, an insect, a worm! I will know?" and he rushed frantically from the

Erle heard within a minute of his depart ture a terrible uproar, and on making his way to the scene where it was raging, he reached

He gave directions to the servants to place feelings," she added, with singular bitterness and then he quitted the house, and directed

# CHAPTER LXXVI

Lord Kingswood's carriage placed him at the door of the minister's official residence, "But I do heed it, Beatizer," he cried, in a rich, ardent voice. "I feel it almost as deeply as you do yourself. Do you believe that

y as you do yourself. Do you had a see a see a see a good for the was a meeting or the marking to determine a forcement that marking to determine a heart bursting with cares—it is but little bet. Government that morning to determine a ter now, Beatrice—I could be the daily, I may question of Governmenta policy, and there toos, your sweet confesies, your generous quis of Chilliogham was already there, and sympathy, your deficate services, and your was sea ed in a chair by a table, surrounded unfailing amability of temper, and not be by some ten or a dozen noblemen, engaged drawa lowards you by the very warmest ties in, for him, a somewhat remarkably anima-

dished as you are, possessed of winning at Two or three of Lord Kingswood's polititractions, and what, to me, was far beyond all cal friends greated him as he entered, but he of these a true and loval sympathy for one took no notice of them, and rolled his eyes in my lone condition-what would, what wildly round the apartment, as if in search ould have been those ties of gravitude but of some one. At last-glittering stars in a she caught his hand and bent her faccupon of Chillingham raised his gray eyes to Lord

> even by implication the Cabinet. "You look white this morning,

wood, between his teeth.

All even were at once turned upon the two, Buch a scene in such an atmosphere was sin-

You are mad, Lord Kingswood; I do not Marquis of Chillingham, haughtily rising as

"Treacherous, unprincipled wretch; do you understand my meaning now," he cried, quie's face that he was hurled to the ground. Their mutual friends interfered, and the

farquis of Chillingham was raised from the rfectly insensible 'In God's name, what has made you com mit yourself thus, Kings wood?" exclaimed a

en, laying his hand upon his arm. Lord Kingswood impatiently flung him off. "I am Lord Kingswood?" he exclaimed, in a stern, imperious tone "I will answer for what I have done in whatever fashion that prostrate villain, or any friend he may apint, shall determine. I will await at my residence any communication which may be forwarded to me by you dishonorable pol-

With those wor's, he strode out of the chamber, leaving the assembled nobles speechless with amazement. He entered his carriage, whice, with many others, was drawn up near the principal entrance to the building, and gave the order to the coachman to drive him home-alas! home to him no

He had been but a brief space within its walls, when he received a visit from Mr. Ebeneser Cotton. At any other time, he would have received him con-teensly and listened to him patiently; now his visit appeared to at first he declined to see him. Mr Cotton would not be denied, and made his appear ance before him. Lord Kingswood, motioning to a seat, said, coldly and curtly-"I can spare you but a few minutes, Mr. Cotton; your visit at this moment is unformulate.

Mr. Cotton by no means exhibited that self-satisfied, acif gratulatory, consequential air he was in the habit of wearing. He bowed several times successively to Lord Kingswood, and then sided into a chair. "Unfortunate or not, and unfortunate it is, as you my, my lord," he reptied, in a kind of sleek "it is a duty I owe to you to come prompt to you upon the present occasion hen I commenced business, whenever was pushed in a corner with regard to money matters, I went direct to my heaviest creditors, and laid my exact position before them. I found it to my advantage. I hope the same straightfor'ard line of conduct may stand my friend, with you, my lord, now '

"I have already told you, Mr. Cotton," re joined Lord Kingswood, steruly, "that I am seriously engaged; be good enough to be so straightforward, in what you are about t communicate to me, tuat you leave me nothing to guesa."

"That's my maxim, my lord," responded Mr. Cotton, suppling his thigh, a raightfor and muliciously. to the pint at once; and so here goes. My lord, your son, Mr. Cyril Kingswood, is en gaged to be married to my daughter Neli-

I cannot now enter into any consultation respecting such trivial matters," exclaimed Lord Kingswood, peremptorily,

"But you must hear me," cried Mr. Cotton we can't agree, our solicitors must consult

Lord Kingswood looked at him for a me ment with surprise, and then said-" Procoved, sir."

Well, my lord, the marriage is at an end -broken up-done for-can't take place! exclaimed Mr. Cotton, in hurried accepts, as

"What has happened?" replied Lord Kingswood, in an almost feeble tone. He point was at once conceded, and the Marquis expected some new blow, and Cyril's to be the hand to strike it.

Why, my lord, my daughter Nell' touch it low she has known from childhood," returned Mr. Cotton, "He was with me once, but we had a precious row about a matter of municate with him judgment, in which, as it turned out, he happened to be in the right and I in the wrong Well, my Nell, my lord, unbeknown to me, has kept up a correspondence with him, and he having had the luck to work up a new material for women's dresses, has been successful, and is already a hundred thousand-pound man. We don't, in Manchester take a long time, if luck sides with us, to scrape that sum up. So he, having a home to shelter, and an income to keep her, she has shaken my dust off her feet and taken to my lord, she has left my home, and married herself to Sam Everton, of Salford, better content to be plain Mrs.

Everton than the next Lady Kingswood's." Mr. Ebenezer Cotton paused, and looked Lord Kingswood hard in the face, to ascerhave upon him. Rousing himself from his abstraction, Lord Kingswood said-" What does Mr. Cyril Kingswood say to this cir-

"That's one of the strangest parts of the mysterious affair," exclaimed Mr. Cotton. Bo far as I can learn, he has aided and abetted my Nell in her scheme, and expresself delighted at her success, because he said that she had united herself with the man she really loved."

Lord Kingswood's brow contracted. He ed his hands over and muttered—" It is tier, perhaps, that this should have hap-

Mr. Cotton heard the remark, and marvel led not a little. He marvelled more when Lord Kingswood said-"It is clear we cannot alter the state of things. Let them re min as they are. Good morning, Mr. Cot-

of marriage damages law, and all has suff-red some wrong I Mr. Cotton could not believe that for which I would make d really intended to take the may be possible. add three file brane.

matter so calmly, and he said, suggestively-But, my lord, there is a part, I presume that you intend to play in this unples sant affair ?

"There is, sir, and it is this," said Lord Kingswood, rising up and ringing the bell; your meaning?" exclaimed the "the engagement between your daughter and my son is at an end-so is our acquaintance, Good day! Mr. Cotton's carriage," he said to the servant who attended his summons. "Ou, very well. Good day, my lord," said

Mr. Cotton, rising up. Putting on his hat, and thrusting both hands into the pockets of his trowsers, he marched with a nonchainst strut out of the room, muttering-"I don't want to see you any more, my friend."

Lord Kingswood, once more left alone, cast not a thought upon the communication he had just received. He went over his past life with Lady Kingswood, and called up hundreds of instances of what he now considered to be her perfidy, until his whole frame and brain glowed with rage and shame; -- incidents which in truth were mere harmless flirtations, to which not one of his bitter, frantic suspicions would justly apply. His harred of Lady Kingswood became intense-his animosity to the Marquis of Chilling-ham murderously vindictive. In the#midst of a paroxysm of maddening thought, a servant appeared and announced in a loud voice-' General Sir Gordon Wyndham."

Lord Kingswood started to his feet; he guessed for whom this visitor appeared, and the nature of the communication be was about to make. He was mistaken. The ge neral took his hand and wrong it. "I have just heard of the extraordinary and unhappy occurrence of this morning. I knew you would stand in need of a friend. I am here be singularly malaprepes. However, though to take that position if you have not already appointed one."

Lord Kingswood gasped once or twice with emetion. At length be said-"I thought I had not one left."

"You should not have doubted me," said Sir Gordon emphatically, and added, hastily, "I will put no questions to you. I will not wound you deeper than I perceive you are wounded already. I must only express my regret that you did not at once send the fel low a challenge, and manage it quietly with out a brawl. I hear that you called Chilling ham names, and in your passion so far forgo yourself, and those by whom you were sur ounded, as to strike him to the earth." Lord Kingswood said, with more calmness than the general expected-"All that I did was premeditated, Wyndham. I called him by his proper titles, that the world should know his true character, and I struck him to the earth because-" He paused for an instant.

"What?" inquired the general, looking at him with some surprise. "Because," exclaimed Lord Kingswood

between his set teeth, "he is an accomplished swordsman. I am not. I can cope with him with a barrel. I am the challenged, I choose pistols and ten paces. You under stand, general." He bissed the last words

Almost immediately after this a nobleman. and an old friend of the Marquis of Chilling ham's arrived, the bearer of a challenge conched in brief terms. Lord Kingswood chafed on reading the implied rather than expressed taunts contained in the note, but he assumed the most stoical calmness. He rather more tooldly, "and then, my lord, if tore the note in pieces, trod them beneath his heel, and introduced the beater of the note to

General Sir Gordon Wyndham.

After a short conference between the friends of the two parties, the preliminaries were arranged. The noble friend of the Mar mis of Chillingham offered no objection to the weapons or the distance named by Lord Kingswood, he only asked for two or if glad to get the announcement off his days' delay, as the Marquis had been shaken by the fall be had received, and his hand would therefore probably be unsteady.

of Chillingham's friend took his leave. Sir Gordon Wyndham shortly afterwards into her head to fall in love with a young fel. that as soon as the day, the hour, and the spot where the hostile meeting was to take

> One two three days passed away without his lordship receiving the expected communication. During the interval no tidings had been received of Lady Kingswood. Cv ril, too, was absent, and Lord Kingswood absorbed by a gloomy distraction, made no comment upon it, did not even put an inquiry to a servant respecting him. The only intel ligence from Kingswood Hall that reached him was exclusively devoted to the continued and dangerous illness of Lady Maud.

Lord Kingswood passed most of this pe riod secluded in his library and engaged in writing. When he had completed his task, he made a packet of the papers he had writ ten and placed them in a small iron safe, which he locked, and then seated himself in his chair, in grim expectation of General Sir tain what effect the communication would Gordon Wyndham's communication, like one who awaits a summons from the grave. The general, however, came himself, and inform ed Lord Kingswood that the Marquis of Chil lingham was sufficiently recovered to meet him, that a spot some distance from London had been decided upon, and that it would be necessary at once to depart, for as it was they would have to travel all night to reach the place of meeting.

Lord Kingswood heard him with compa rative indifference. "I care not how or where we meet, so that we do meet," he said,

calmiv.

At the same time he produced a key, and handing it to Sir Gordon Wyndham, he pointed to the small iron safe, and continued "Take that key, Wyndham, and keep it until the issue of the meeting between Chillingham and myself is decided. Should I fail, you will open that safe, and within it had been struck in the hip. The Marquis you will find a packet addressed to you. It contains my last wishes respecting on has suff-red some wrong at my hands, and

carried into effect," returned Bir Gordon Wyndham, depositing the key in his pocket-

Lord Kingswood then handed to him case of handsomely-finished duelling-pistols, which Sir Gordon likewise deposited in a place of safety. When they were disposed of, Lord Kingswood rang for his private secretary and for his steward, and gave to them a few ordinary directions, as though he purposed leaving London for a short term. Having dismissed them, he said to Bir Gordon-"I am ready to attend you, Wynd

Before, however, he could quit the roo servant entered, handed him a letter, and retired. The envelope was edged with a deep mourning border. He tore it open, and read as follows:-

"My Loan,-It is with inexpressible grie have to inform your lordship that my poor father, while engaged upon some impor service entrusted, as I gather from my sister, to him by your lordship to perform, was suddenly attacked by a fit of apoplexy, and though the greatest efforts medical skill could employ to save him were made, he sank be neath the attack, and expired to day. In this moment of affliction your lordship's presen and counsel would be the greatest possible boon to my sister and myself. I have the honor to be, in deep sorrow, your lordship humble servant, CARLTON STANHOPE."

A strange icy pain shot through Lord Kingswood's heart as he read this painful communication. He set his teeth together, crushed the letter in his hand, flung it from him upon the floor, and said, in a voice which grated on Sir Gordon's ear-"Lead on Wyndham, there is nothing to detain meothing shall detain me now!

Lord Kingswood turned his back on Kings wood House for ever. The dawn was break ng when they reached their destination. The air was cold, but the sky was bright and clear. The place selected was a lonely spot on som orest land which had been cleared to a cor siderable distance with the intention of appropriating it to agricultural purposes. Here nd there were patches of tall fern, but the ground generally was level and very well calculated for the murderous object with which it had been sought.

The two opposing parties arrived nearly at he same time from different points. A gen tleman, an experienced surgeon, accompanied the Marquis of Chillingham and his friend The conferences between the seconds were of very brief character, and the ground was ixed upon without an objection being made

It was somewhat strange that not a single allusion was made to the real cause of the duel. All that had transpired between the sconds was to the effect that Lord Kings wood had, in a public place, applied oppre brious epithets to the Marquis of Chilling nam, and had assaulted him in a ruffianly manner, for which he demanded a complete retraction and an ample, abject, public apoogy, or "satisfaction." Lord Kingswood peremptorily refused to do the former, and this meeting was therefore the result. Lady Kingswood's name was never mentioned not alluded to by the Marquis, the husband, or

While the pistols were being loaded the Marquis of Chillingham and Lord Kingswood stood wear to each other, and once each glared m the other's face. Lord Kingswood was pale and haggard, and his eves were red and inflamed. The Marquis was pale too, but his features were as composed as usual, and, save a blue lump upon his forehead, there was no

alteration in his accustomed appearance. He smiled as his eye met that of Lord Kingswood's, and the smile was as it was intended to be-sardonic. At this moment Sir Gordon Wyndham approached him, handed to him the pistol, and murmured-" For God's sake Kingswood, be calm, be calm! Your

life depends upon it i" Lord Kingswood pressed his hand, and

lrew a long, deep breath. The Marquis of Chillingham took the pistol which was handed to him by his second, and balanced it in his hand. "It is heavier than that I have practised with. quised rather than addressed to his compa-

"Practised with!" echoed his friend, with elevated brows.

The Marquis turned his white face to him Yes," he said, calmly, "some few years back I could drive into a disc of cork at ten paces. I do not think my hand has lost the trick.'

No more was said; the two noblemen were placed; the word was given; they parted; and took their places quickly, as if each was bent on turning and firing before the other had the chance, for neither intended to miss a vital part if possible. That blow had determined the Marquis on taking the deadliest

Both turned simultaneously; a bright flash burst from each pistol at the same moment. Lord Kingswood uttered a howl of pain, and fell upon the ground instantaneously. The Marquis of Chillingham, with his arm and At the same instant blood gushed forth from the Marquis of Chillingham's mouth as if it was being pumped up; he swayed backwards and forwards for an instant, and fell then

upon his face. The surgeon, who had watched him from the moment that he observed him keep his pistol-hand extended, rushed up to him, and turned him over. He placed his hand upon his heart. "He has been shot through the heart! He is dead?" he exclaimed.

He left him upon the moist grass and went towards Lord Kingswood, and found that he had misjudged his distance, owing to the weight of the pistol, by about two inches.

He bound up the bleeding wound hastily. en, with the assistance of postili Lord Kingswood was conveyed, still

"You may rely upon my seeing your wishes | less, to the carriage, Sir Gordon Wyndham deciding to convey him to some place of con-cealment until he should recover and himself determine what course to pursue. The other second and the surgeon were left alone with the dead body of the Marquis of Chilling (TO BE CONTINUED.) ham

> DEATH OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S FATHER.

Charlotte Bronte's father is dead. On the The of June he fell asleep in the wierd old parsonage of Haworth, closing his eyes on the hearthstone where the three lovely wo-men who made his name glorious sat but a men who made his name glorious sat men who made his name glorious sat but a little while ago, dreaming inscrutably over the wonderful world within them, and whence they passed one by one, their fragile shapes seeming rather to fade slowly than die quickly, like the common lot. Eighty-four years old, and, but for that faithful son-in-law, Nicholia, who looks to us in reading of him more like a protraction of Charlotte's life than a separate existence—but for him and the servants, all alone! We may believe or disbelieve the stories of his iron firmness; and the servants, all alone! We may believe or disbelieve the stories of his iron firmness; he may have fired himself off in pistol-cartridges from the back-door step; he may have torn taffets gowns; he may have been a gloomy companion for three motherless women, and a gifted, reckless, unbalancad son—we forget all that now. He outlived one of the rarest families that were ever born to man. All that we know of him is known because he was the father of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, of Patrick the younger, dead in his despairing youth, after a life of wild, brilliant misery, for which no philosopher in the tangled organism of morbid nature in the tangled organism of morbid nature could dream of holding him responsible. The Rev. Patrick Bronte was born on the Saint's day which gave him his name, in the year 1777. A brief but unutterably fascinating history, with an end which saddens us, yet makes us still more glad. It is impossible to makes us still more glad. It is impossible to feel overbalancing regret at the death of the last Bronte. We rejoice that there is none living to bear that name which always meant misery and spiritual unhealth, while it portended genius and glory. It is as if we saw a galaxy of glorious stars, and knew that while they shone they were burning in a bitter conscious pain. We might sorrow for ourselves when they dimmed and went out in white ashes; but for their sakes we should rejoice. It is a beneficent law of nature that no morbid growth, however splendid, prorejoice. It is a beneficent law of nature that no morbid growth, however splendid, propagates itself through generations of unhealth and agony. And we would have no more of the Brontes left us than dwells in their immortal books.—New York Evening

### THE LOYAL REGIONS OF THE SOUTH

From the Washington National Republican Upon a general view of the Slave States cast of the Mississippi, they exhibit a disaf-fected rim, skirting the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic, inclosing an elevated plateau which is occupied by a loyal population. The lowlands, which con-stitute this disaffected rim, are characterized by the presence of a large proportion of slaves. The highlands, which constitute the central region, are comparatively free from that social and political curse. West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, Western North Carolina, East Tennessee, North Ala-bama, Northern Georgia, and probably West-ern South Carolina are loval. East Tennessee.

ern South Carolina, are loyal. East Tenner ern South Carolina, are loyal. East Tennessee, which is the centre of this central plateau, is not only loyal, but belligerently loyal. Its people are not only ready to fight, but they are determined to fight in defence of their liberties and nationality.

The central plateau embraces the Chero-cherocater according by General Lecture.

The central placeau emoraces the Chero-kee country, acquired by General Jackson, twenty-five years ago, and which he regarded as so essential to the unity and integrity of the South. It is over that country that the great railroads do pass and must pass, which unite Memphis and Charleston, and the South-West with Virginia.

This generachies description points out

South-West with Virginia.

This geographical description points out what the plan of the Summer campaign ought to be. It is simply to take advantage of the loyalty of East Tennessee, which is easy of access through East Kentucky, and thereby reduce the rebelitous South to "a Transaction". mere rim." The great railroad from the South-West to Virginia runs through East Tennessee for more than two hundred miles. It can be cut off at a blow. The same thing is true of the Memphis and Charleston Rail-

The entire of this elevated region of the South, which is loyal, is favorable to the health of troops in a Summer campaign, much more so, indeed, than the average of the places where our troops are now loca-

letter from Buckstown, Pa., relates the fol-lowing incident:—"As my boy of eleven years of age, was going to fetch the cows, this morning, he had occasion to pass a farm house, on his way to the field, that the cows were in, and after he was past the house a little distance his attention was attracted. In a young, gray fox and an old rooster, the fox was paricying with the rooster—the fox does not run all at once on a chicken, but goes slyly along until he comes near them. When the boy saw them, the fox was on his foreknees, swaying his head from one side to the other, and the rooster making fight, trying to peck the fox's head, all the while the fox peck the fox's head, all the while the fox watching his chance at the rooster; mean-while, the boy was anxious to get the fox, and the fox had to watch both rooster and boy; the boy thinking he was not smart enough to catch the fox so, picked up some stones and threw twice and missed the fox, the fox still in a crouching position, and not the fox still in a crouching position, and not wishing to lose his breakfast of the roester— the boy threw a stone the third time and hit the fox right in the middle of the forehead with all his force. The fox turned his all fours up and laid his head on his side, and was dead. The boy brought him home as a trophy.

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT. Collector for New Orleans.—William D. Gal-lagher, of Kentucky, lately confidential clerk pistol still extended, stood motionless, as if watching the effect of his aim. Both seconds, believing that he had been missed, ran to raise Lord Kingswood who was senseless. doubt the Mississippi, and there can be no doubt that his appointment and departure for this point indicates an advance, at the earliest practicable moment, upon Memphia. He does not expect to reach the New Orleans Custom-House for some weeks, but will move southwardly with the flag, restoring the com-mercial relations of the Union, and sealing up all large of transportation to the rebles. up all lines of transportation to the rebels as oceeds

he proceeds.

It may not be generally known that the Collection District of New Orleans embraces the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, including their tributaries, and reaching as far east as Pittsburg. The so-called Collectors of Louisville and other towns within the district are only the Surveyor's Agents of the New Orleans Collector.

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort nter, arrived at Aitoona (Penn.) on Mon-afternoon. He is on his way to the moun-is in the interior of the State, to recruit his

LIEUT. JOHN T. GREBLE.

The American Presbyterian publishes the subjoined extract from a letter written by Lieutenant Greble the day before he was

"CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Sunday, June 9th, 1861. ("It is a delightful Subbath morning-

has a Sabbath feeling about it. If you had lost the run of the week, such a day as to day would tell you it was the Sabbath. The camp is unusually quiet, and its stillness broken by little except the organ tones of some of the Massachusetts men, who are on the breach in the descriptional day. of the Massachusetts men, who are on the beach, singing devotional airs. Last Sabbath the men were at work in the trenches; to-day is their first day of rest. A great deal of work has been done, and during the last week, under unfavorable circumstances— rainy days. With very little more labor our whole line of entrenchment will be finished. There is a little trimming off to be done and a magazine to be built; a little earth to be thrown up is front of some heavy Colum-biads that have been mounted, and some storehouses to be built; but enough has been done to allow the rest to be completed by general details, and to give a chance for drill-ing.

"Colonel Phelps has appointed me Ord-

"Colonel Phelps has appointed me Ord-nance officer of the post. We do not now fear any attack; the position is too strong. I hear that Davis has given the Federal troops ten days' time in which to leave the soil of Virginia. The time is nearly up-but we are not quite ready to move away. "I hope that I may be given courage and good judgment enough to do well my duy in any circumstances in which I may be

good judgment enough to do well my duy in any circumstances in which I may be placed. As far as I can see, there is not much danger to be incurred in this campaign. At present, both sides seem better inclined to talking than fighting. If talking could settle it, by giving the supremacy forever to the General Government, I think it would be better than civil war; but that talking can settle it I do not believe."

Just before starting for the battle in which

he was killed, he wrote on a piece of paper,

in pencil, for his wife:

"May God bless you, my darling, and grant you a happy and peaceful life. May the good Father protect you and me, and grant that we may long live happily together. God give me strength, wisdom and courage.

If I die, let me die as a brave and honorable let no stain of dishonor hang over me

### IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S CINCULAR.—The N. with great danger I reached here, and only "I an under cover of a disguise." " " " " I an-nounced myself as a candidate (for Congress) for the Richmond District, and received 173 votes, which, there being no opposition,

elects me."
Mr. Botts further says that Gen. Beauregard has sent a circular South, from which the fol-

been gratified."
Mr. Botts further says that "Extra Billy Smith is now in this city"—Washington. The object of his visit is to correspond with Maryland traitors. The Legislature of that State has been adviced by Jeff, Davis to continue

QUEEN VICTORIA.-The rumors that there are fears for the lunacy of her Majesty Queen Victoria, would seem to derive substance from the announcement of the Gazette de France, that "Dr. Scheelin has been sent for to London to attend a consultation of French and German, physicians on the State of the Queen's health, which, it seems, is such as to give rise to uneasinesa." Another journal learns from Berlin, that the Prince and Princess Royal, with the little Prince William, are going to visit London about the middle of July, the object being to "procure a salutary emotion for Queen Victoria." A partary emotion for Queen Victoria." A par-liamentary explanation is looked for in England.

GENERAL LANE'S KANSAS BRIGADE,-General Lane's Kansas Brigade.

General Jim Lane will return to Kansas in a other day, one of them asked my friend; day or two. His brigade will consist of five regiments of infantry, six companies of cavallagist come? An old domestic in the sty, and six of artillery. The famous Montage of a gentleman in this city, said, buse of a gentleman in this city, said, while it is their cruelty to us The General has dispatched Cole with a proclamation, calling upon the people of Kansas to rally under the flag of the Union, and announcing his intention to come to the rescue of the Union men in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The General will make himself heard, with six thousand hardy fron-tiersmen, all along the south-western border in less than a month.

WHAT A MORMON WOMAN SAYS.-The WHAT A MORMON WOMAN SAYS.—The Rochester (New York) Democrat publishes the following extract of a letter from a Mor-mon woman, Agnes Oliphant, a niece of Brigham Young:—"We folks here must re-plenish the world if you folks there depopu-late it."

PRICE CURRENT FOR THE TIMES.

Has an Upward Tendency.-Bunting, the U. S. pattern has risen rapidly, and holders express their belief that it will never come There is no Change-Among the Southern

shopkeepers. Firm, with Prospects of Immediate Adware-The Grand Army of the United States.

Sales Made on Southern Account-By the ssels of the United States Navy. Spirits Buoyant-Those of the Northern Army.

Spirits Depressed-Those of the Southern rebels. Whiskey, in particular, is going dozen. with great rapidity.

of the North ern volunteers.

which Have not Transpired-Some of the army contracts.

Freely offered, but No Takers-The South-

A Large Stock Still on Hand-Of Northern cash for Union purposes.

Transactions are Limited—At specially since the blockade.-Com. Bul-

#### SECESSION OUTRAGES.

CONFIRMED BY MR RUSSELL We have heard persons in this city doubt the general truth of statements in the newsthe general truth of statements in the news-papers, giving an account of the impressment of men by the accessionists to serve in their armies. These drubting gentlemen will pro-bably be convinced when they read the fal-lowing extract from a recent letter of Mr. Russell's, in the London Times. Mr. Russell has only erred so far in seems things has only erred so far in seeing things down South in too favorable a light :

[Correspondence of the London Times.] Correspondence of the Lordon New Orleans, May 26.—There are doubts mind respecting the number of NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—I here are unobta arising in my mind respecting the number of armed men actually in the field in the South and the amount of arms in the possession of the Federal (Confederate?) forces. The constant advertisements and appeals for "a few stant advertisements advertisements advertisements and appeals for "a few stant advertisements a stant advertisements and appears for "a few more men, to con-plete" such and such com-panies, furnish some sort of evidence that men are still wanting. But a poloful and startling sight into the manner in which vo-lunteers have been sometimes obtained, has been afforded to me at New Orleans. In so

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control in the world have outrages on British subjects been afforded to me at New Orleans. In so country in the world have outrages on British subjects been so frequent and so wanton as in the States of America. They have been frequent, perhaps, because they have generally been attended with unpunity.

Englishmen, however, will be still a limit surprised to hear that within a few days British subjects living in New Orleans have been seized, knocked down, carries off from their labor at the wharf and the wo kshop, and forced by violence to serve in the "volunteer" ranks? These caws are not isolated. forced by violence to serve in the "volun-teer" ranks? These cases are not isolated. They are not in two and threes, but in ten and twenties: they have not occurred stal-They are not in twos and threes, but in ten-and twenties: they have not occurred simi-thily or in by-ways; they have taken place in the open day, and in the streets of New Orleana. These men have been dragged along like felons, protesting in vain that they were British subjects. Fortunately, their friends bethought them that there was still British Consul in the city, who would protect his countrymen—English, Irish or Scotch.— Mr. Mure, when he heard of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic represents. of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after sed sion, gave orders that the impress d " Volun-teers" should be discharged, and the "Tige Riffes" and other companies were deprived of the services of thirty-five British subjets whom they had taken from their usual avo-cations. The Mayor promises it shall not occur again. It is high time that such acts should be put a stop to, and that the mobion New Orleans should be tauget to pay some regard to the usages of civilized nations.— There are some strange laws here and cha-Y. Tribune has received a letter from the Hon. John Minor Botts, dated Washington City, June 24, 1861, which he opens by saying:—"You will be surprised to hear from me, and especially from this place. It was with great danger I reached here, and only with great danger I reached here, and only a surprised to the surprised to the surprised only the surprised of the surprised on the surprised on the surprised on the surprised on the surprised of the surprised on the surprised of the surprised on t would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. It may be as bad in the North, for all I know, but it must be renembered that in all my communications I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place where I am at the time. The most cruel and atrochas sent a circular South, from which the following is a quotation:

"IF THE COTTON STATES DO NOT RAISE
AND EQUIP ONE HUNDHED THOUSAND MEN
IN SIX WERKS, WE ARE RUINED."

"Our troops in this State (Virginia) to a great extent, are busy in suppressing insurrections among the blacks. They are breaking out in every direction." Gen. Heauregard's Circular adds: "But for this your desire to see Washington in ruins would long since have been gratified."

Mr. Botts further says that "Extra Billy violence, misery, and murder, over woich the ous acts are perpetrated by the ratible who style themselves citizens. The national failviolence, misery, and murder, over weich the wheels of the Cotton King's chariot rumble Smith is now in this city"—Washington. The object of his visit is to correspond with Maryland traitors. The Legislature of that State has been advised by Jeff. Davis to continue in session, adjourning only for short intervals. "Smith," he adds, "was in the War Department to-day, disguised as a beggar."
[The above is now said by the Tribune to be a probable forgery. Mr. Botts is not in Washington.]

Oursey Victoria —The rumors that there thing, then, be more suggestive than ton peragraph, which appeared in last hight's perer—"Only three e-roners' inquests were held yesterday on persons found drowned in the river, names unknown!" The italies are mine. Over and over again has the boat been repeated to me that on the plantation lock and key are unknown or unused in the planters houses. But in the cities they are much used, though scarcely trusted. It ap-pears, indeed, that unless a slave has made up his or her mind to meur the dreadful pe nalties of flight, there would be no inducment to commit theft, for money or jewel would be useless; search would be easy, de tection nearly certain. That al the stare are not indifferent to the issues before them is certain. At the house of a planter, the

> ought not to be killed for their cruelty to us."
> Another said—"Oh, just anit till they attack
> Pickens!" These attle hinrs are significant
> enough, coupled with the notices of ranaways
> and the lodgments in p-lice jails, to show
> that all is not quiet below the surface. The
> holders, however, are firm, and there have
> been many paragraphs stating that the slaves
> have contributed to the various funds for
> State defence, and they generally show the
> very best spirit. very best spirit. FORWARD AT LAST.-We are enabled to

ought not to be killed for their cruelty to u

assert, upon the authority of gentlemen was are in the secrets of the campaign, that a decided forward movement will be ma a very short time, in the triumpoant succes of which, it is hoped, that minor dissien, such as befell us at Great Bethel, Vicas, and Mathias Point, wid be forgotten. We congratulate the country, that after this long and seemingly useless inaction, the power of Government is about to be felt. Thousand of hearts, long despondent with sad foreby dings of evil in innumerable toings, are about to be changed to joy unspeakable by the begles of the charge. Forward to Richmodd. We seeze the cry of the old crusader, and shout with exultant voices. "God with it. shout with exultant voices, "God wills it?"-N. Y. Tribune.

GEN. LEE WANTS TO COME BACK AGAIN! Some days ago I informed you that a rup-ture had broken out between Davis and Lee, the Commander-in Cuief of the Virginia the Commander-in Culef of the Vir forces. Although the report was not be ed in many quarters. I have the best autho-rity for saying that the dispatch in question was true. Indeed, intelligence was received (heneral rith great rapidity.

Remains Unchanged—The Union sentiment of the North.

The Supply Exceeds the Demand—Of Northern volunteers.

Sales for Private Account, the Terms of would seem as it she was trying to pave the would seem as it she was trying to pave the way for her husbane's reinsaccument.—Washway for her husband's reinsmement. nglon Cor. of Press.

THE Troy Whig has good reasons for anying that Gen. So at has expressed a wish that Gen. Wool should be just in command of Fortress Monroe. Some Intie time has elapsed since that wish was expressed, but to Washington letter-writers give no him that is to be acted upon.

#### MILITARY MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE.—Dr. Hamilton, in his new work on Military Surgery, in treating of the subject of temperance in armies, mentions the interesting fact that during the Revolutionary war, the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment lost, in three years, by sickness, not more than five or six men. This was at time when the troops were not paid, and, consequently, cut off from the luxury of stimulanes. Similar facts were noticed during the second war with Great Britain, under precisely similar circumstances. We don't know, adds the B ston Medical Journal, when we have met with a stronger argument for tem-

OLD AND NEW BULLETS.—The English Scientific journals are full of curious speculations on momentum and the range of deadly projectdes. The use of peculiarly shaped bulies, the the Minie, or cannon balls like the Whitworth, is because they have a high initial velocity, and less resistance upon the atmosphere. This initial velocity is gained by their fitting the gun tightly and getting the whole power of the powder before it leaves the gun. Otherwise, a round shot would be better—for it is a curious fact that a spherical builet fired from an old muzzle loader, laid at an angle of thirty-five degrees, and the flight was possible in the vacuum, would not touch the ground short of eight miles.

miles.

DESIRE OF SOLDIERS FOR WATER IN BAT-TLE.—A soldier who was in the Bethel fight, writes:—"Some of us have had very narrow chances for life. In the course of the fight, writes.—"Some of its have had very harrow chances for life. In the course of the fight, several of us ran across a road along which the cannon of the enemy were constantly playing, in order to get water. (I find, by the way, that on the battle-field a man will risk his life, without hesitation, for water.) Having got it, we were waiting to rush back again, dodging the balls in order to do so.—Our First Lieutenant sang out,—'Don't so many of you come at once,' I, with some others, stopped to allow the next lot to pass. They made a rush, and when nearly across. They made a rush, and when nearly across a cannon ball came whizzing along and killed four men, mowing them down instantly. One was of our own corps, one of the East Boston company, one a Lieutenant of Artillery, and one unknown to me. On seeing this we immediately made a rush after them, but, though running the same risk, went sn'ely over."

as'ely over."

ICE FOR VEGETABLES.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from the blockading steamer Wabash,

An adventurous amuggler, who got a few hundred pounds of fresh provisions on board the Wabash, said that hundreds of men in the Wabash, said that hundreds of men in Charleston would seil us things, but that they feared we would hang them up at the yard-arm. 'Have ye not bound yourself to kill all the Southern people you can catch?' said he to one of our officers. Such a question indi-cates a state of feeling which pretty satisfac-tority accounts for the enthusiasm of the south-ern relies.

CLEANSING GUN BARRELS.-We see in CLEANSING GUN BARRELS.—We see in the Scientific American, and other papers, recipes for cleansing gun barrels. They are all open to the objection that they involve the use of water, taus requiring time to dry the barrels, and incurring the danger of rust. We give a method used by scientific sportsmen with success: Get a quantity of quicksilver, which can be kept in a strong pill box, and when the barrel is foul, place the thumb upon the nipole, pour the quicksilver in at the when the object is total, place the tumb upon the nipple, pour the quicksilver in at the mouth, and then run it up and down for a few minutes. Turn it back into the box, and the barrel will be perfectly clean. The mer-cury forms an amalgam with the lead and re-moves it. The lead can be taken from the mer-

cury by straining.

Extra Pay for Labor.—When it is no EXTRA PAY FOR LABOR.—When it is necessary to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor for not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers so employed are enrolled as extra duty men, and are allowed 25 cents a day when employed as laborers and teamsters, and 46 cents a day when employed as mechanics, at all stations East of the Rocky Mountains; and 35 and 50 cents per day, respectively, at all stations West of those mountains.

Enisted men of the Ordinance and Engineer Departments and artifleers of Artillery, are not entitled to this allowance when employed in their appropriate work.

A day's work shall not exceed ten hours in summer, and eight in winter. Soldiers are

A day's work shall not exceed ten hours in summer, and eight in winter. Soldiers are paid in proportion for any greater number of hours they are employed each day. Summer is considered to commence on the 1st of April and winter on the 1st of October.

An Incident of the list of October.

An Incident of the War.—Last evening, as your correspondent was walking out from Fort Monroe, a woman was observed carefully advancing step by step across the bridge from the encampments towards the bridge from the encampments towards the fort. A moment served to convince me that she either was or was pretending to be blind. The former proved to be the case. As I approached she inquired how far she was from Mol.AsSE—The making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands, of White Fine do, further sales are making at \$1.50. Southern Shingles are all out of first hands are all out of first hands.

e outposts. Though blind, to use her own words, she Though blind, to use her own words, she had accomplished the whole journey from New York, and had just been out to the camp to "see" her son. On her arm was an empty basket, in which she had borne little delicacies which the occasion and a mother's love would suggest. She had had a guide, but his "pass" would not permit him to accompany her further than the further end of the bridge or the beauty of the property of the propert the bridge; so that she was left, blind and alone, to find her way in the twilight, back to the fort—a distance of more than a mile. Presently a couple of privates going in the same direction, approached. I presented her case to them, and one of them results and case to them, and one of them readily and respectfully offered his arm to the devoted mother, and they passed on. God bless the widow and the widow's son!—Letter from

A BIRD'S NEST IN A CAMP .- Miss Catha-A DIAD'S ASSY IN A CAMP.—MISS CAIDA-rine Beecher, travelling in the West, relates in a private letter, the following pretty inci-dent:—"At the camp at Lafayette (Indiana.) we saw quite a novel sight. It was a bird feeding its young, directly in the midst of the camp. The soldiers found it there on coming camp. The soldiers found it there on coming out—its nest in the grass, with eggs. They drove stakes around to protect it, and when the lady-bird saw what brave, stalwart fellows were around her, she concluded she was safe. So among drums, muskets, cannon, and all manner of camp uproar, she sat and quietly hatched out her young. Then the soldiers put the little ones in a cage and thing them in the corner of the camp—and as we drove along, we saw the two parent birds feeding them." THE following article from the Western Re-serve Chronicle is so apropos, that we give it an insertion in our columns:—

WARNING AND ADVICE.

Chinese Soldies:—As you prepare to go forth to battle, by all means provide yourself with a good supply of "Perry Davis's Pain Killer"—It may be the means of saving your life from many diseases incident to camp life—it has saved mine—but be sure you get the pure Perry Davis Pain Killer, it is the only reliable preparation of the kind in all cases.

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER,

let me say to you in brotherly kindness, put a Bible in one end of the soldler's kit and a bot-tle of greuine Perry Davis Pain Killer in the other, and it may be the means of insuring his safe return—trust to no other preparation.

FARMERS,
provide yourself with Perry Davis's Pain Killer
at this season of the year when Cholie, Cholera
Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhos, &c., may disable
your hands—use it in every case of the kind, and
my ears for it, if it does not effect a speedy
cure—but be sure you trust to no other remedy
but the old long tried Perry Davis Pain Killer
which has never to my knowledge failed.

PARENTS,

PARENTS, and especially mothers who have the more immediate care of children, permit me to say with candid earnestness, never lay down to rest at night with the health and happiness of your children at heart, without having the Perry Davis Pain Killer at hand—trust to no other Pain preparations or panaceas—they may, and often do fail in critical cases—but the Perry Davis, never—no, never. If you heed not this timely warning, the fault is your own, as Perry Davis's Pain Killer is in nearly every store throughout the length and breath of our land, and all over the civilized world.

### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE
PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
FLOUR ANIA MEAL—The market for Flourabas been dull and unsettled; sales areach 10,000 bibs in lots, mostly for shipment, at \$45,004,805, for apring wheat superfuce, \$4,505,60 for winter do the latter for 60,000 for family, and from \$8,75 to \$4,025, for family, and from also at a private bargain, and some small lots Western middings and fine Flourat \$466,125, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ when the sales of some \$3,000 bits at \$43,25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ bibl. Corn Meal is also father lower, and \$900 bibs soid at \$2,524 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ for Pennsylvania, and \$2,875, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ bibl. Corn Meal is also make the sales of some \$3,000 bits, \$4,15 to \$1,24 for Western and Pennsylvania soling and some some Southern rods at \$1,25 to \$1,25 and and the latter for very choice lots, and white in a small way at \$1,30 to \$1,40, as in quality. Rye is in better demand, Pennsylvania soling at 100,000 bis solid at \$2,525 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$1,23 for Western and Pennsylvania soling at 100,000 bis solid at \$2,525 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$1,23 bits are dull, and rather lower, with sales of 10,000 bas, mostly Southern at 20,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$, afford, including some small lots of Pennsylvania at 300.000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\$ to \$1,230 bits six packed the sales in solid for shipment on terms we did not learn. Beef is unchanged, and the sales ilimited. Bacon moves off as washed at \$9,610 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$1,230 bibs city packed do, and 100 bibs clear sold for shipment on terms we did not learn. Beef is unchanged, and the sales ilimited. Bacon moves off as washed at \$0,610 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$1,230 bibs city packed do, and 100 bibs clear sold for shipment on terms we did not learn. Beef is unchanged, and the sales ilimited. Bacon moves off as washed at \$0,610 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$1,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ bibs city packed do, and 100 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ bibs color \$2,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ bibs color \$2,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ bis colo

prices ranging from 13c to 30c for new crop Eastern and Western. Old Hops are not inqui-

ed for.
IRON—There is no new feature in the market, and nothing doing in the way of sales to alter quotations, which are nearly nominal, both for Pig and Manufactured Iron. Scotch Pig is also

market dull at 55 geode B., cash and time. SEEDs are at a stand still and without any change to note in price or demand; a sale of 500 bags Calcutta Linseed was made on terms

spirits—Brandies are firm, but very inactive, and time steady with limited sales at quotations; N. E. Rum selie slowly at 286,00c. In Whiskey there is not much doing, Pennsylvania and Ohio bbis selling at 1654,0047c, and hhds at 1654c, clos-ing told.

SIGARS—The market has ruled very quiet this week and prices the same, sales reaching some 650 hhds Cuba, mostly at 5c ½ B, on time. TALLOW continues duli at 85½ g/g/g/c for city rendered, country is selling at 8c ½ B. TOBACCO—Holdo's are firm in their views, but there is little or nothing doing in either leaf or manufactured.

WOOL—There is little or nothing doing in this staple, the demand is limited, and a few small sales of the medium and low grades only are reported.

# BANK NOTE LIST.

DESECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No 30 South Third Street.

	Phil	ааецина, Липе	23, 1961.
A alema		Massours	25 din.
Carinda		Noticaska	-
Consections		New Brunswic	
Deaware		New Hampahil	
Dist. of Co.umbia			par to cure.
r'iorida		New York City	
George		New York Ma	
Disposa 60	to 7. dia.	North Carolina	
Indiana	10 Cin.	NovaBootia	- G.S.
lows	5 din.	Oato	2 (618)
Kanese		Pennsy vania	
Kentucky		Rhode is and	
CONTRACTOR		South Caro ma	
Maine	e dia.	I concesses	201-61.0
Mary and	4 to 3 dis.	I exas	660
Massachusetts		Vermont	g din.
Michigan	Sdin.	Virginia	15 dia.
Minnessta	-	Wisconsin	25 to 18 dis.
Minneral			

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKETS. The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week amounted to 1343 head. Prices varying from \$20 to 35 \$\mathref{v}\$ head. 75 Cows were sold at from \$20 to 35 \$\mathref{v}\$ head. 5680 head of 8heep were disposed of at from \$6,00 to 7,00 \$\mathref{w}\$ cwt, net.—700 llogs brought from \$5 to 6 \$\mathref{v}\$ cwt, net.

# RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Thirty cents a line for each insertion. Payment is required in advance.

### THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of H. DEX FER & CO., 113 Nassau St., N. Y. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau St. N. Y. HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimor A. WILLIAMS & CO., 100 Washington St., Bost HUNT & MINER, Nos. 71 & 73 Fifth Street, Pittsbu

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accom-omied by a responsible name.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. D. L. Patterson, Mr. Albert Yrager, to Miss Sarah Jang, daughter of Isaac Underdown, both of this city. On April 13th, by the Rev. Wm. Suddards, Mr. J. G. Calles, of Carlisle, to Miss Mart J. Naole, of this city.

J. G. Callits, of Carlisle, to Miss Mart J. Nagle, of this city.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. J. B. McCullough, Mr. John Schrodyre, to Miss Harrier E. Duffel, both of this city.

On the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mondral V. Asbrode, to Amanda R. Morries, both of this city.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Geo. A. Dufborow, Mr. William, by the Rev. Geo. A. Dufborow, Mr. William, by the Rev. Dr. Bisckwood, D. D., Mr. John Strwart, to Miss Ellem Mitchell, Debt of this city.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Bisckwood, D. D., Mr. John Strwart, to Miss Ellem Mitchell, both of this city.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Thos. M. Martin, Mr. William W. Walmeley, of California, to Miss Anna L. Shith, of this city.

On the 10th of May, by the Rev. Dr. Metcalf, Mr. Dayld H. Lamb, to Miss Mary A. Wilson, both of this city.

Dak.

BEESWAX—There is very little offering or selling, and good Yellow is quiet at 30e is B.

COAL—Prices are firm and on the advance.

COFFEE—The receipts and stocks continue yery light and the market firm, with a moderate inquiry from the trade at fully former rates, sales include some 1500 bags Rio mostly at 136/13/gc for fair quality, and Laguayra in small tots at 135/gc133/gc, all on the usual credit.

COPPEE is dull, with some further sales of Yellow Metal at 17c, 6 mos.

FRUIT—Nothing doing worthy of notice.

HAY is dull, Timothy selling as wanted at 65/gc75c the 190 fbs.

HEMP is quiet; the stock is nearly all in the hands of the manufacturers, who are doing very little.

HOPS are firmer, but the sales continue light, HOPS are firmer, but the sales continue light, HOPS are firmer, but the sales continue light,

Prepared only by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston.



SURGEON-ARTIST TO THE MEDICAL COLLEGES AND HOSPITALS; AUTHOR OF NEW RULES FOR AMPUTATIONS; INVENTOR OF THE "PALMER ARM," Leg. &c., has removed to

THE STONE EDIFICE,

No. 1609 Chestnut St., Philad's .- 1609. THREE SQUARES WEST OF THE OLD STAND

This Establishment, erected at great expense for the business, combines every possible confort and facility for Surgico-Artistic operations.

The Proprietor will devote his personal attention to the Profession at this House, and construct the "PALMER LIMBS," (under the New Patents,) in uncampled perfection. Thousands of these Limbs are worn, (though few are suspected) and a galaxy of gold and silver mediate 10 "First Prizes" won, over all competition, in the principal cities of the world,) attests the public value of these Inventions. All genuine "Pulmer Limbs" have the name of the inventor affixed.

Fumphlets which contain the New Rules for Ampublicions, and full information for persons in scart of limbs, sent free to applicants, by mail or otherwise.

The attention of Surgeons, Physicians, and all persons interested, is most respectfully solicited.

All former partnerships have expired by limitation. Address.

FEANK PALMER Eurreon-Artist. This Establishment, erected at great expens

All former parameters tation. Address B. FKANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist, 1609 Cheenut St., Philada.

# AGENTS WANTED,

For a Curious Book of NEW YORK SOCIETY—written by a Lady—and containing more romance in Truth than we commonly find in works of Fiction. It describes the Holots of Life and Prisonal Appearances of Fascinating Ladies, Old Men's Darlings, Ladies of Fleasure, Dashing Widows, Women in Black, Widows, Daughters, Ladies of Fashion, Adventuresses, Bogus Ladies, Confidence Women, and others as mysterious to the outside world. Fancy binding, 350 pages, 50 engravings. Mailed free, for One Dollar, La Carente Wanted, For fail particulars inclose a samp. Address HANKINS & CO., 196-4t Nassau St., New York City.

# CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE

SICK HEADACHE; CURE

# NERVOUS HEADACHE:

CURE

ALL KINDS

# HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Mercous or Sick Headsche may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and aickness will be ob-

They seldom fail in removing the Nauses and leadache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels,-removing

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Femalea, and all persons of adentary habits, they are valuable as a Lazative, improving the appetits, giving tone and report to the digestive organs, and restonate ring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long

investigation and carefully conducted experi-ments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Head sche, whether originating in the nervous system om a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composi ion, and may be taken at all times with perfect afety, without making any change of diet, and

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. spalding on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medi-

cines.

A Box will be sent by mail pre-paid on receipt

PRICE, 95 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

# SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS,

# HEADACHE,

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them to well that I want you to send me two dol so sed! that I want you blars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Bend the Pills by mail, and bblige
Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERPORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. SPALDING.

Mr. SPALDING.

Sin:
I wish you to send me one more box of you Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

BPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., PA., January 18, 1861.

January 18, 1861.

R. C. Spalding.

Sig:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Plils. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Isls, and find

Henry C. Spalding, Eag.
Please find inclosed twenty five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills.
They are traly the best Pills I have ever tried.
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O. BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861,

BRYERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1960. H. C. SPALDINO, Esq. circulars or large show bills

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days.) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., OHIO, J. January 9, 1861.

January 9, 1861.

No. 48 Cedar st. N. Y.,
DEAR STR:

Inclosed find twenty five cents, (25.) for which
send box of "Cephalic Fills." Send to address
of Rey. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Your Pills work like a charm oure Headache al

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

> SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

BAVE THE PIECES DISPATCH!

ECONOMY!

DISPATCH!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys Creekers!

Crockery, Ac.

BPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all anch emergencies, and no household can
afford to be without it. It is always ready, and
up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies cach Bottle.
Price, 25 cents.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are altempting palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitation my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution a ersons to examine before purchasing, and so

that the full name,

\*\*PALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper all others are swinding counterfeits.

\*\*Repart of the full name of the full name

# Homes for the Industrious!



#### THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE 1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS, in Tracts of Forty Acres and upward, on Long Gredit and at Low Prices

MECHANICS, PARKERS & WORKING MEN.

THE stimules of the enterprising and industrious pertions of the community is directed to the following full process having been added some 1800, making the
restriction in the state of the community of the state of the perperiod of the period of the state of the making the
restriction is a state of the period of

AGRICULTURAL PROPOUTS.

AGRICULTURAL PROPOUTS.

The Agricultural Products of Blueds are greater than the comparatively apealing, very Hild capital.

IANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Musicarppi offers no great an indicessment to the sention as at least of Blueds and the Continuous of colors and sent on a daminably combine to pro-they being correspond of a deep rich handles as the Prairies of Blueds.

THE SOUTHERN PART

minication with the Fastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far, capital and labor have been applied in developing the seal; the great resources of the State in coal and from are almost unknowched. The luxarishist in the the mechanic arts flourish best where food and further than the mechanic arts flourish best where food and further than the mechanic arts flourish best where food and further than the mechanic arts flourish best where food and further than the mechanic arts flourish best where food and further than the mechanic arts flourish per are; and in the course of the next ten years the meiorial laws and proceedings of the case warrant the hollef that at lower of the former. The terms of fails for the best of the case warrant the hollef that at lower of the former. The terms of fails for the best of the flower of the former.

THE STATE DEDT.

The State dold is only \$10,106,308 14, and within the latters puter has how reduced \$3,00,766 30, and we restrict the valuation for each, except the mane should be stay reasonably capact that on ten puter 61 will become on it.

Passphirts descriptive of the lands, and climate.

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, CHICAGO, HALINGE

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the lift-nois Cont. H. H., see pages 188, 189 & 190, APPLETON'S RAIL WAY GUIDS.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERA-IT has cured GOITRE or Swelled neck. It has cured CANCER and SCHIRRHUS TU-

OMS.
It has cured complicated Diseases.
It has cured BLINDNESS and WEAK EYES.
It has cured Disease of the HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELL-

It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS. It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COM-PLAINT. PLAINT.
It has removed ENLARGEMENT of the AB-DOMEN, and of the Ovaries, and Bones and

Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS and CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM and NEU-RALGIA.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM and NEU-RALGIA.

RALGIA.

It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
It has cured MANIA and MELANCHOLY.
It has cured MANIA and MELANCHOLY.
It has cured MELK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured SEALD HEAD.
It has cured SEALD HEAD.
It has cured SEALD HEAD.
It has cured SEACH CLA, or King's Exil.
It has cured ULLEBS of every kind.
It has cured Discusses of the KIDNEYS and
BLADDER.
It has cured very kind of Discuss of the Skin.

It has cured Diseases of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER.

It has cured every kind of Disease of the Skin and of the Mucous Membrane.

It has cured CIOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affections.

It has cured LEPROSY, SALT RHEUM, and TETTER.

It has cured thousands of Female Complaints. In short, in all cases, whether in male or female, where the mental and physical powers of the constitution have been prostrated by disease, whether it made or female, where the mental and physical powers of the constitution have been prostrated by disease, were falls to effect a speedy cure. It is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SUN, 242 Chestmat Street, and may be had of Agents throughout the country.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,

"WHY STAND YE ALL THE DAY IDLE!" ANY PERSON (Lady or Gentleman,) in the United States, possessing a small capital of row it of \$7\$, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 PER DAY CAN ME MEALIZED. For particulars, address (with stamp.) ACTON & CO. Oction of the property of the property

WHAT CAN AIL THE CHILD! Tribute and the statement of the control of the con

# Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

It effectually destroys Worms, is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It acts also as a general Tonic, and no better remedy can be taken for all deriagements of the Stomach and Digostive Organs.

Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON, 242 Chestnut Street, and for sale by Agents broughout the country.

THE SOUTHERN PART

Of the Stabe lies within the some of the Ordon regions, while the soil is a finiteally adapted to the five growth of Telescen and Hump,, and the Wheat is useful from 15 in 20 etc. more per besided than that raises of fertiles near the control of the properties.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich beam of the prairies to cultivated with much weakerful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and thirth that make are moving to litheout in great non-beam. The properties beam of the prairies to cultivated with much weakerful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and thirth that make are moving to litheout in great non-beam. Application to the control of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties.

\*\*EVIDENCES OF PROFERETT.\*\*

As an evidence of the thrift of the properties in beginn, and do great present the thirt of flow powerful over the last and reviewed with a ble laker and rivers, thus afterding an unbroken commenced by the State and controved with the Eastern and Southern markets.

\*\*APPLICATION OF CAPITALE\*\*

These fands are contiguous to a railroad 100 miles in length, whell commenced with other roads and navignable lakes and rivers, thus afterding an unbroken commenced by the State and controved with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children and working men will find the free school of the support of schools. Their children and it is not support of schools. Their children and it is not support of schools. Their children and labor have been applied in developing the seed; the great resources of the State in coasi and tron are almost unbrocked. The navisable in coasi and tron are almost unbrocked. The recording to location, quality, the First class.

ONE YEAR'S INTERRST IN ADVANCE. Menta.

ALTIROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over \$100,000,000 of private capital have been seed, per annum, and six prevent, been an air speciest, payable respectively in one, two, three, there pended on the railrend symmen of like-see. Inasmuch as four private part of the insome from several of these works, with a valuable published rain in blands, go to dimainsh the rails of the trad the value are likely to the contractive that one-bends of pendes; the value are likely to the contractive that one-bends of the trad to the tradition.

HAIR.

Instructions to enable Ladies and Gentlemen to measure their own heads with accuracy.

measure their own heads with accuracy.

For Wigs, Inches.
No. I.—The round of the head.
2.—From forehead over the head to neck.
3.—From ear to ear over the top.
4.—From ear to ear round the forehead.
He has always ready for sale a splendid stock of dients Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Wigs, half Wigs, Frirots, Braids, Curls, &c., beautifully manufactured, and as cheaps as any establishment in the Union. Letters from any part of the world will receive attention.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,

It will be admitted that no better evidence of the great curative powers of this EXPECTO-RANT can be offered than the grateful testi-mony of those who have been restored to health by its use, and the widespread popularity which, for so long a period, it has contained in the face of all competition, and which has created a con-stantly increased demand for it in all parts of the world. As far as possible, this evidence is laid terfore the public from time to time, until the most skeptical must acknowledge that for all Putnomary complaints, it is truly an invaluable tensely.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expecto-rant. It subdues the inflammation which ev-tends through the wind tubes, produces free ex-pectoration, and suppresses at once the Cough and Pain.

CONSUMPTION - For this insidious and fatal

R. DOLLARD,
613 Chesinut Street.
PRENIER ARTISTE

Inventor of the celebrated GOSSAMER VENTI ATING WIG and ELASTIC BAND TOUPACES.

Has been for therty years the Standard Bennedy,

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, PLEU-RITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and Expecto-

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the pastnodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

DEATH MAYENSUE,
Says a distinguished medical writer,
FROM THE USE

OF MINERAL HAIR DYES.
To avoid such a contingency,
USE ONLY

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSOIR DYE,
Proved by the
ANALYSIS OF DR. CHILTON
to be the best hair dye in existence, and
WHOLLY FREE FROM POISON.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO,
No. 6 Actor House, New York
Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair
Dressers.

CONSUMPTION—For this insidious and fatal
disease, no remedy on earth has ever been found
as effecting. It substitutes the inflammation—relieves the Congh and Pain—removes the difficuity of breathing and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.
WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by
this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of
the disease one-haif, and greatly mitigates the
sufferings of the patient.
In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in
CROUP, PLEURINY, Ac., it will be found to be
prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable, and may be
especially commended to Ministrance, Tracuman,
and Shame.
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prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable, and may be
especially commended to Ministrance, Tracuman,
and Showers, for the relief of Houseseries, Tracuman,
and Showe

# Wit and humor.

REMARKS ON ELECTRICITY-After the Manner of the Partington.

Destricity was never known to the an dents titl Dr. Franklin came among them. caught a large quantity of it down from uda, one day, put it in a bottle, and left it for Mr. Merriam, who has been dising it in small pieces over the earth He keeps a small piece, exactly the color of a w, tied up in a red bandanna handerchief. The supply of electricity is some s very scant, which is the cause of much At such times the deficiency is made up by rubbing the backs of Tom cats backwards, very hard, or by telling some ther that her buby has a pug nose, when her eyes will flash sufficient to supply a whole neighborhood for a month. The stars that people see when they fall down and strike the backs of their heads, are not the real stars up in the sky, but the electric lights from the eyes, caused by bringing the head in contact with the earth, and closing

A good deal of electricity is used up in courting-matches up East, on winter nights. as the couples sit so far apart that they are shliged to communicate with each other by ms of the fluid. (This latter word is defly, because it flies about.) A good deal of the electricity is used up by professors of animal magnetiam, who carry it in their sleeves and pour it out on the soft spots of people's heads. sitive electricity" is that which a man is ctricity" is that which he denies. " Electrical affinities" I don't know much about, but believe that they find most of them in the neighborhood of Berlin, Ohio, Some enhances are good "conductors" of electricity-others are not. The man who ran one railroad train into another at Philadel nhis, and killed so many was not a good conductor. Glass is a bad conductor; a good many men use it to conduct liquor to their mouths-which is bad. Telegraph machines round by a man on a circuit. (This man is not a Methodist preacher, nor the one commonly called a "circus rider.") Telegraph lines are those in which the wires are used for hanging clothes on to dry. Human people are very good conductors of electricityse is sometimes proved by holding a pitch fork in the hands, the prongs upwards, and standing out in a heavy thunder-shower. The worst of it is, that in such cases the people don't tell, afterwards, what happened to them. The Atlantic Cable is not considered. a good conductor

# IN THEIR CUPS.

In Mr. S. C. Hall's lecture on the authors of the age, an amusing anecdote-apropes of Wordsworth's fondness for talking about himself-comes out. Wordsworth and Haydon, the painter, had been dining together in London, and both, rather elevated with wine, were walking along the street, when a young steady upon their feet, offered his assistance; Turning to the young gentleman, Words

poet Wordsworth "And L" said Haydon, "am Benj. Rebert

Haydon, the historic painter

The young man, who had hitherto been so attentive, dropped their arms immediately, and, indignant at what he believed to be a

You are a pair of drunken vagationds!" and left them in the middle of the street,

sons who seem to think that editors regard it as one of the greatest intellectual luxuries to discovered. All was gloom-darkness-depitch into" somebody, and they suppose by furnishing belligerent contributions, in which some person, corporation or excisely is reach of the infected air—a place where the hint from the following : A noted chap once stepped into the sanc-

editor, and indulged in a tirade against a citizen with whom he was on bad terms. "I wish," said he, addressing the man with

the pen, "that you would write a very severe article against R-, and put it in your paper."
"Very well," was the reply.

The next morning he came rushing into

the office in a violent state of excitement.

"I wrote a severe article, as you desired," your name as my authority for it."

NOTIONS OF MUSIC. - Hello, Sam -- so you've got to work again?" said a waggish left behind them. And to this day, in the friend of ours, as he entered the shop of an

No, Jim-nary job yet " replied is

Then what are you doing filing saws?" "Piling saws, Jim? Why, I sin't been

"What were you doing a minute ago, as I "Nothing-only sitting here and singing."

Singing? Were you singing?"

"Oh, that's it, then?" replied Jim, with an innocent air; "I thought you were filing

A green one, who had crossed the Attie, told a story of a storm, when the rain down in such terrents that the ocean x inches. "There's no mistake," said ain kept a mark on the

#### SQUILLS AND SODA.

A few days since, a countryman and reneatly esponsed wife visited the city for the purpose of seeing the volunteers. While strolling through the streets, they thought they would indulge in the luxury of a glass of soda. Entering an apothecary store, they made known their wants.

"What kind of syrup?" asked the man of

" Wall, I guess I'll take some of the syrup of squills," the countryman answered.

We do not use that kind," the clerk said "I knows you don't, bekase it's costly. will have the syrup of squills."

The druggist remonstrated, but all to no purpose. His customer would have the squills. remarking: "All the other syrups is made of sugar

lemon drops, sassapariller, and such things, to humbug folks." The squills were procured, and our here requested to pour out for himself; and he did

so, taking a bountiful quantity, in order to get his money's worth. The heroine being asked how she would prefer hers, raised herself to the supposed dig

"Reckon as how I'll try mine without any squills or any sweetening.

nity of a city belle, and replied :

Her wish was complied with, for the drug gist was nonplussed at the independence of the apparently happy pair. They touched their glasses, drank, and sat down, as they rived from the peterit "flew" of the verb to remark d, "to let it settle." In passing their own opinions on the drinks, they gave any thing but a favorable decision. In a few mo ments our hero began to experience a new in

ternal sensation.
"Jarusalem!" he exclaimed, "what's the very sure he knows about; and "negative matter with my stomach?" And before an dectricity" is that which he denies. "Elec-

"I'm pisened?" be mouned. "Only married three days, and got to die! Pump it out of me, somebody. I'll give a doctor fifty cents to save my life!"

The wife fell on her knees and attempted o comfort her bushand, but he was not to be cheered and not until the last of the squills had left his stomach, did he entertain a hope of remaining in this world. The couare worked by electricity, which is carried ple left the store vowing vengeance against the man who told them to call for squills to

> GLASGOW HABITS -- Only forty years ago, the way of getting rid of the ladies after dinner, at Glasgow, was to propose, as a toast, "The trade of Glasgow, and the outleard bound." Of the drinking judges of the day, Lord Hermand was the most famous case of some great offence was tried before him, and the counsel pleaded extenuation for his client in that he was drunk when he committed the offence. "Drunk!" exclaimed Lord Hermand, in great indignation; "if he ould do such a thing when he was drunk. what might be not have done when he was soler." evidently implying that the normal condition of human nature, and its most hopeful one, was a condition of intextention Reminiscences of Scottish Life.

Scoren Wrr.—A little boy had lived for touse personal correction to a boy of your age; or 4d. Many conveniences were wanting: some time with a very penurious uncle, who but really " " Siste tandem, cornifer! in the kitchen the utensils were few and took good care that the child's health should. The butchery is too horrible. The hand drops clumsy, jacks had not been invented. Housegentleman, seeing they were somewhat un-steady upon their feet, offered his assistance; not be injured by over-feeding. The uncle and so, leaving upon his arm the two great was one day walking out, the child at his men were conducted to a coach-stand side, when a friend accosted him, accompanied by a greyhound. While the elders were talking, the little fellow, never having seen a Bir, you have been courteous to a stran | dog of so slim and slight a texture, clasped ger, I will now tell you who I am. I am the the creature round the neck with the impasiones! cry "Oh, doggie, doggie! and div ve live wi' your uncle, the, that your are

THE VALUE OF CHEERFULNESS.

Florence was once desolated with a plague Hundreds died with disease, and thousands hed with fear and melancholy. The deadcart went its dismal round in the streets, day and night, and men and wemen fled away ment that the fell suspicion of plague was solation. All, did I say? Not so! There was one little villa with hanging gardens, just outside the walls, but within the soundly abused. Such people may take a flowers blew, and the trees waved, and the birds sang, and the water plashed, and where Nature was just as beautiful as it had been in tum of a venerable and highly respectable the days when plague had not yet desoluted the fair land of Italy. Thither went some scores of fair women and gallant men; and there they ate and drank and slept, and read old ballads and told tales, and thrummed old ballads on the guitar, and lay lazily on the grass looking up in each other's eyes, and thanked God with merry hearts for what they had enjoyed, and took no care for the evil of pestilence which might fall upon them, "What did you put in your paper? I and lived and loved as they might have done have had my nose pulled and been kicked at another time in history. So all the long, sad summer to Florence; and though they never fled away from the city, or escaped the calmly replied the editor, "and mentioned tainted air that would creep out even into the Val d'Arno-not one died-not one sick. ened, while the work of desolation went on among the thousands and thousands they had Decamerone, are preserved the charming stories with which the bards and racenteer beguiled the time during that long period.

Why did they live when others died! Not alone because the flowers were fresher, or because the air was purer than within the gates of Plorence; but that they had not lost the hope and idea of living, and looked up in stead of down, and kept the heart high instead of allowing it to faint and grovel. Whoever will, of the social or business world, may take this lesson and put it in his vest pocket, and read it every morning while the war shadow looms over the land, and take his coffee and his enjoyment together, and thereby make the world the richer eventually

Wz had sweet dreams the other night, When all around was still-We dreamed we saw a host of folks Walk up and pay the printer's bill!



A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

What must inevitably happen if they continue increasing the size of those newly nvented balloen balls

FOUND OUT. Just consider what life would be if every rogue was found out, and flogged corum What a butchery, what an indecency, what an endless swishing of the rod! good friend Mealymouth, I will trouble you a miserable sinner? and saying so, do you believe or disbelieve it? If you are a M. S., don't you deserve correction, and aren't you grateful if you are to be let off? I may again, what a blessed thing it is that After the clergyman has cried his peccavi, towns beef was seldom to be had in the mar suppose we holst up a bishop, and give him a couple of dozen! If see my Lord Bishop Yet beef was only 2d or 24d a pound of of Double Gleucester sitting in a very uneasy posture on his right reverend bench.) After 14d.; veal, 4d. and 5d.; and mutton in like we have cast off the bishop, what are we to proportion. The careass of a whole lamb say to the minister who appointed him? My might be got for 1s. or 1s. 6d.; and butter Lord Cinqwarden, it is painful to have to have and choose 24 ounces to the pound, cost 3d. sowerless, appalled at the quantity of birch hold furniture was simple enough; wooden which it must cut and brandish. I am glad. we are not all found out, I say again; and clergy; in some ligher families, pewter venprotest, any dear brothren, aminst our having sels were seen. In many gentlemen's house or deserts. To facey all men found out and there were an grates in the bed-rooms,-the punished is bad enough; but imagine all wo. fire, when a fire there was, being kindled on men found out in the distinguished social the hearth; and at bed-time visitors were sirele in which you and I have the horor to paired off to sleep together (two gentlemen nove. Is it not a mercy that many of these or two ladies), though of different age of fair criminals remain unpunished and on his-covered? There is Mrs. Longbow, who is orever practising, and who shoots polsoned arrows, too; when you meet her you don't call her liar, and charge her with the wickedness she has done and is doing. There is Mrs. Painter, who passes for a most respect-

stantly flowing out by some outlet, such as it for use. Tie down the corks firmly. the Bosphorus, will in the course of time be transformed into fresh-water lakes. This has LA CHASSEUR. - Wash, but do not open them been the case with Lake Baikal, in Siberia, the waters of which were once salt, but are newspaper, twisted tightly round it, and then now almost as pure as distilled water. Dusoaked well in water; have a fire of wood ring this process, which has taken ages to burning very brightly, but chiefly in embers, accomplish, the fish which were indigenous and thrust the trout, &c., into the middle before have continued so, although the water and let it remain for five or seven minutes is so much changed. There are berring and When the trout is done enough, the skin in the salt Polar Seas. M. Babinet concludes, find excellent. It is as well to take some therefore, that herring and scals may be ac- bread, butter, sait and pepper with you, as climatized in fresh-water rivers and lakes.

TW" How to DISCOVER FOOLS -- A theolowas asked by a professor, "Pray, Mr. E, how would you discover a fool?" "By the question he would ask," said Mr. E.

The most extraordinary run at bil' player named David James, at Mount Ver-player named David James, at Mount Ver-ana, Ohio, who scored 3,508 points without very tough, and will, according to the fishing, last a long time. liards yet known, is recorded of a young them); then take them out and put them into

## SCOTLAND IN 1660.

Bare legs were then the prevalent fashion among the poorer female classes; and even the maid servants in gentlemen's houses displayed a similar morning toilet. The undress Don't cry out about my misanthropy. My of both sexes was often coarse and slovenly beyond any example, even among the poore to tell me, do you go to church? When orders in modern days. Gentlemen used to there, do you say, or do you not, that you are walk about all the morning in greasy nightcaps and dirty dressing-gowns, or threadbare coats. The elder ladies were large linen caps called toys, encroaching on the face, and tied under the chia, and worsted short-gowns and aprons. The clergy were not less slowe are not all found out. Just picture to venly than their neighbors. Many of them yourself everybody that does wrong being were colored clothes of very coarse materials. found out and purished accordingly. Fancy Blue was the common color for full dress all the boys in all the school being whipped among that profession. Bdtcher's meat was and then the assistants, and then the head rarely eaten by laborers and servants, except naster (Dr. Bradford, let us call him). Pancy in the houses of stock farmers, who found the provost marshal being tied up, having their account in consuming at home that previously superintended the correction of part of their stock which was unfit for sale, the whole army. After the young gentlemen. There was no regular butcher market except have had their turn for their faulty exercises. In towns and the larger villages, and the artifancy Dr. Lincolnsian being taken up for cles brought to market consisted chiefly of certain faults in his "Essay and Review." mutton, lamb and yeal. Even in principal

174 ounces, and never exceeded 4d.; lamb, platters sufficed for farmers and many of the

# Useful Receipts.

TO MARK RHUBARS WINE -- To one galon of water add four pounds of ripe rhuable woman and a model in society. There barb, theroughly bruised; let it stand in the la no use in saying what you really know re- tub four days; stir it frequently; then strain garding her and her goings on. There is it; to one gallon of liquor put four pounds Diana Hunter-what a little haughty prude of good brown sugar, the juice of one, and it is; and yet we know stories about her the peel of ne-half a lemon; to every ten which are not altogether editying I say I callens me since of isingless and one is best, for the sake of the good, that the bad of Lrandy; put in a cask; after the fermen- labor, and therefore it might not be advisable should not all be found out. You don't want tation is over, burg it tight; let it stand one to look after them now, when harvest is just your children to know the history of that year or more, and then bottle it for use. If at hand and the labor of cultivating the growlady in the next box who is so handsome and kept three or four years, it will sparkle like ing crops is pressing. Others can be made whom they admire so? Ah, me! what would | Champagne

in permanence; and then who would hang ounces of good ginger, bruised, and two Jack Ketch's—Roundabout Papers pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all this come to the boil, and continue boiling SALT WATER SEAS AND PISH BECOMING for about half an hour. Then skim the Firm in Constitution .- A paper was read liquor and pour it into a jar or tub, along recently at the French Academy of Sciences with one sliced lemon, and half an ounce of by M. Babinet, on the diminution of salt in cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in certain seas. Those inland seas, like the a teacupful of years, to cause the liquor to Euxine, which are constantly receiving fresh | work. The beer is now made; and after it water from rivers, while their salt is con- has worked for two days, strain it, and bottle

TO COOK TROUT AT THE WATER-SIDE, well as some "bass," as you will find appetite and relish at the water-side.

MODE OF TOUGHENING WORMS FOR FISHgical student, supposed to be deficient in judg- 1866. As the angling season is coming on, ment, in the course of a class examination, my brother anglers may wish to toughen worms; and, as many may not be aware of "By the quest the process by which it is done, they will be none the worse for getting a hint. Take the worms and put them into bran for about six or eight hours (longer will be apt to kill

It is said that all the Presidents of the United States, except General Harrison, had blue eyes. Among the great men of the world blue eyes appear to have been predominant. Socrates, Shakspeare, Locke, Hacon, Milton, Goethe, Napoleon, Franklin and Humboldt, had blue eyes.

# Agricultural.

#### ENGLISH RAISINS. Some time towards the end of last Septem

ber, I received some grapes packed in bran from a correspondent, who wished me to give him their names. There were two bunches one of the White Frontignan, the other Royal Muscadine. A few grapes were taken from each bunch to ascertain their names; the rest were replaced in the box. and covered with the bran, which had apparently been sifted, as it was very coarse and free from particles of meal. The box was closed, and placed on a shelf in my library near the chimney. A good fire was kept in the room all the autumn and winter up to the present time, the box quite forgotten. On the 28th of March it was by chance opened, and the grapes found to be perfectly sound, but like green raisins, and most delicious; the Frontignan flavor quite apparent in one sort, and the Muscadine flavor in the other. This is really a pleasant discovery; for how agreeable it will be to have our grapes, or rather these home-grown raisins, at Christmas, without the trouble of preserving them on the vines, which, as we all know, requires much care and attention. It seems to me, that in a good grape season, when grapes on our walls are plentiful, we have nothing to do but to dry a quantity of bran, sift it thoroughly, and then place our grapes in it in closed boxes, placing them in a dry, warm cupboard, or on a shelf near the chimney. Grapes from our vineries may, of course, be preserved in the same manner; but such large juicy sorts as the Black Hamburgh, will, probably, require looking to if the experiment is tried with them. At any rate, the experiment is simple and inexpensive. In proposing bunches of grapes to be preserved in bran, it occurs to me that the berries should be thinned, so as not to touch each other; the bran will then enclose each berry, and the gradual drying will preserve them effectually.-From a Lon-

### WELL ROTTED MANURE."

This is a favorite expression with many farmers. Well rotted, or wholly rotted manure, works so quick that the purchaser thinks he shall have quick returns from it.

Many farmers put a shovelful of this in each hill of corn and potatoes-and in June they point to the advantages they are having over farmers who use manure before it is well rotted.

Other farmers spread on manure and let it rot in the field-trusting to its doing some service while the operation of rotting is going on. Many farmers dislike to carry manures into their fields till they have become fine enough, by rotting, to be well incorporated with the soil-not considering that green manures are continually giving out matter which will enrich any soil in the operation.

Farmers are now complaining of the depredations of worms among their corn. Are they aware that well rotted manures harbor twice as many worms as manures that are carried directly from the barn and yard before they have had time to ferment-to heat and breed worms?

On our own fields we cannot perceive that the worms have done any more mischief than usual. We never put rotted manure in the hill. But we place a handful of ashes in consequence of which he has to pay 50 cents

The seed for an acre of corn costs but very per acre? little compared with potatoes-therefore, we can afford to drop six or eight kernels in a lar An answer is requested. hill, and let the worms have a share,-Mass

VACANT SPOTS.-There are neglected corners on almost every farm. Some of these sors. could not be made productive without much tife be if we were all found but and punished for all our faults. Jack Ketch would be water into a pet upon the fire: add to it two regular farm work and make them contribute to the ingathering of the coming Autumn. pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all In one place you may find a corner, already fenced perhaps, where little or nothing is growing, but on which a crop of buckwheat, if sown this month would promise well; is another, one on which a patch of turnips could be grown advantageously; and in another, a piece of land, where corn for fall feed might well be grown. These are small matters, but are worth attending to. The wise farmer, while making some portion of his farm highly productive, will desire that every portion of it should be producing some-

CLOVER ROOTS .-- At the meeting of the Board of Watertown, President Geddes had some clover roots furnished him by a farmer in Onondaga county, one of which measured three feet eight inches, and the roots entered the ground as tap roots. The longest one was the second, 54.96 inches, and the third, 298.19 scals in the lake, which are similar to those will come off easily, and the result you will the ground as tap roots. The longest one was evidently broken off in taking up, and pro- inches.-N. P. Blakeslee, North Farmington bably was six or eight inches longer, making it more than four feet; the others nearly as long. Such appendages as these to the clover plant, in friable soil, may well account for the great value of this, plant as a fertilizer .- N. Y. Journal State Ag. Society.

> SULPHUR FOR POTATOES -- A correspondent of the London Gardener's Chronicle dusted his potato sets with sulphur, and found that it not only drove away slugs, worms and Sweden, was under fire, he inquired what the insects, but that the crop was entirely free from the disease, while others in the adjoining row, planted without sulphur, were seriously damaged by disease,"

# The Riddler.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POOT. I am composed of 50 letters.

My 3, 34, 56, 42, 41, was one of the seven wise

My 1, 6, 18, 14, 15, 56, 54, 52, was the inventor

of the telescope.

My 2, 59, 3, 33, 28, 25, was a celebrated poet.

My 2, 20, 38, 10, 57, 4, 40, 6, was the ancient

name of Poisson. 8, 17, 14, 6, 11, 46, 20, was first settled by the Gauis B. C. 270.

My 48, 50, 10, 31, 17, was a city in socient Greece, the favorite residence of Hercal My 26, 12, 13, 56, was a Swiss patriot.

My 59, 17, 43, 44, 6, 7, 3, were a race that plus dered the property of Job.

My 21, 27, 28, 15, 23, 22, 20, 7, 8, were ancient

My 53, 52, 19, 9, 10, was a Grecian poet. My 30, 35, 50, 29, was a modern painter of mass

My 19, 15, 14, 16, 24, 25, was a celebrated me-

My 5, 42, 19, 34, is sometimes termed the Etc. nal City. My 20, 18, 36, 37, 41, 59, was a renowned city

in Greece. My 3, 51, 39, 55, 25, 34, was a celebrated writer. My 32, 42, 35, 48, 10, 33, 45, 41, was a celebrated

My 58, 6, 13, 14, 17, 49, 50, was a Scottish pe-

My whole was written on the battle monument of Thermopyle. Bradford Co., Pa

#### CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. My first is to signify gain.

My second is where you raise all kinds of grain, An inhabitant of Scotland my third would be named:

My whole is a military General far famed.

SAMUEL S. LAIRD.

FOR

#### DOUBLE REBUS. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAT EVENING POST.

Is a lake in Africa. Signifies broad stone of honor Is one of the United States. Signifies low countries, Is a range of mountains in Europe.

Is a strait in Europe. My initials form a river; my finals place of situation in the old world. 8. S. LAIRD,

#### OMISSION.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 7 letters in two monosylla-

Omit my 1, 2, 3, 6, and I am a noun. Omit my 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and I am a noun.

Omit my 4, 5, 6, 7, and I am an adjective. Omit my 2, 4, 5, and I am a verb. )mit my 1, 3, 4, 6, and I am an adjective.

My whole every one should have. J. H. LUNBRCK. Easton, Mo.

# ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. A man and his wife undertake to do a job of rork, for which they were to receive \$100, as payment therefor. The man alone could do it in 180 days; his wife could do it, also alone, in 240 days; but fearing that they could not finish it in time, they agreed with a boy, that if he would help them they would give him all be earns. They all three went at the job, and finished it in 100 days. How much must they pay the

# ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. A and B bought 200 acres of land for \$400, each paying \$200. A takes 30 acres of improved land, and plaster on each hill before the corn comes per acre more than B. How many acres does up.

Enon, Lawrence Co., Pa.

What is that which divides by uniting, and unites by dividing? Ans .- A pair of sci Why is the husband of a scolding

and father of a household of crying children like a railroad? Ans.—Because he has a great many cross-ties.

duel, generally choose a field for the place of se tion? Ans .- For the purpose of allowing the Why couldn't Job sleep at night? Ant.

Because he had such miserable comforters Why is an orderly schoolmaster like the etter C? Ans. -- He makes lasses into classes

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA-Battle of B saca de la Palma. ENIGMA—The glorious star-spangled banner. CHARADE—Madison (Madi-

Answer to ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM, by G. F. Bloom, published May 25th.—The numbers 42 and 26.—C. E. Merritt, Haynesville, Ohio;

Daniel Hurst, Menard, Illinois, and G. S. Alexander, Greensburg, Indiana. Answer to Asa Witherell's a ROBLEM, same date.—93 feet 4 inches.—C. E. Merritt, G. & Alexander, R. Barto, Pa., and D. Hurst Illinois. Answer to GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM, by

H. D. M. M., published April 27,-The first mai

Answer to J. F. Humes', same date. -36.68 feet.-N. P. B. Answer to TRIGONOMETRICAL PROBLEM,

May 11th .- 204 225-1000 feet .- N. P. B. Answers to INTEREST QUESTION, same date -\$26.03.-N. P. B. and W. A. Bolles, Iowa \$36.05.-A. S. Stuver, Ohio. \$25.88.-D. Hurst \$25.98. W. T. Totten.

The first time that Charles XII., of hissing he heard about his ears was, and being told that it was caused by the musket-balls "Good," he exclaimed, "this henceforth shall be my music."

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